BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

# Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1857.....NO. 45.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 1 | insertion, | | $1 00 |
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

DAVID E. BUNTING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

JAMES E. KEA,
*SURGEON DENTIST.*
*Corner of Market and Second Streets, up Stairs,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH of many of my former patrons and friends, I have determined to resume the practice of Dentistry, and have secured the elegant rooms of Dr. K. Spencer, and had them thoroughly refitted, adding a larger Laboratory for the manufacture of Artificial Teeth with all the modern improvements, thereby competing with any Dental establishment either North or South; and in order more effectually to meet the wants of the community, I have secured the association of Dr. E. Perkins, whose testimonials of character and skill at once entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public. The rooms are now open. Call and have examinations made and advice given free of charge.
June 12, 1857.—41-1m

C. POLVOGT,
Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS, which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for cash. FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, made to order. SOFAS and CHAIRS re-upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.
April 24, 1857 34-3m*

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

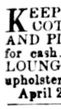
JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any stablishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, rom 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied y the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up enginos and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
100 BBLS. Family, Super, Cross and Fine. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
May 15.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, administrator of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July next, the LANDS on which the deceased resided, lying from one to two miles east from Kenansville, containing upwards of 200 ACRES, 60 of which are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered and of very superior quality. There is a fine young Orchard, a good Dwelling and good water on the premises. The lands will be shown to any person desiring it by the subscriber or Mr. Richard S. Stanly, who resides near the premises. Six months credit will be given, good security will be required.
WM. J. HOUSTON.
June 12, 1857.—41-ts

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

## Schools.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, Raleigh, N. C.—Session of 1857-'58.
*Board of Directors:*
WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D., President.
S. H. YOUNG, A. M. LEWIS,
J. C. PALMER, Q. BUSBEE,
W. W. VASS, D. G FOWLE.
*Officers of the Institution.*
WM. D. COOKE, A. M., Principal.
JAS. A. WADDELL, M. D., Vice-Principal.
*Teachers in the Deaf and Dumb Department:*
GEORGE E. KETCHAM, CHARLES M. GROW.
*Teachers in the Blind Department:*
J. A. WADDELL, M. D., MRS. S. C. WADDELL, Miss M. E. COOKE.
MRS. L. E. GROW, *Matron*, MRS. S. LITTLE, *Housek'r*, S. LITTLE, *Steward.*
The next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September. Any intelligent and healthy white resident of the State, between the ages of 8 and 20, whether Deaf and Dumb or Blind, may, if the means of education are wanting, be admitted to the school free of charge. The terms for others may be learned from the Principal.—Such pupils as are capable of decided improvement, are not only instructed in the ordinary branches of a common education, but receive such accomplishments as may best fit them for success in life. Music, drawing, needle-work, beadwork, and suitable handicraft arts will form a considerble part of the course through which they pass. Careful attention will be paid to their religious, moral, and physical improvement, and every effort will be made, not only to render them comfortable, but to promote their highest welfare.—Pupils should by all means enter early in September. For any information in regard to the Institution, address,
WM. D. COOK, Principal,
July 1st—41-4t Raleigh, N. C.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell County, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished teachers.
Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months. Tuition always in advance.
Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of Students. For further information, address Rev. B. CLEGG, Olin, Iredell County, N. C.
June 26th, 1857 43-6t

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C.
THE undersigned has made such arrangements with this Seminary that he can greatly aid, by loan, such parents as desire to educate their daughters for teachers. While he will not confine himself to any class, he will give the preference: 1. To the daughters of Ministers, local or travelling, of all denominations. 2. To such as will secure one or more paying pupils for the Institution. Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $6 per month. English tuition from 8 to 15 dollars, per session. Ornamentals at reasonable prices.—Satisfactory references required. ☞ *Situation wanted for Female Teachers.*☜ For further particulars address,
W. J. LANGDON, Wilmington, N. C.
June 19th, 1857. 42-1t*

MAGNOLIA MALE INSTITUTE.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., President.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE 6TH o July.
TERMS PER SESSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary English | $6 00 |
| Do. do. Grammer Geography and Arithmatic, | 8 00 |
| Advanced English | 13 00 |
| Classical and Mathematical Course | 18 00 |
| Board | 8 00 |

Regulations of the School are the same as heretofore. Address the principal.
M. K. DEVANE, Pres. Board Trus.
Magnolia, Duplin Co., N. C., June 12, 1857.—41-5t*

SELECT MALE SCHOOL AT OXFORD, N. C.
THIS SCHOOL, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be reopened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.
For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a teacher of the Ancient Classics, during the last thirteen years, at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an Assistant Instructor.
The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent, and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes, pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.
Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a literary society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.
Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building, lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal, and other private families, who will accommodate the students with board.
Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.
Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.
May 1st.—35-15J.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education.*
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

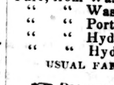
## General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856.—36-tf.

NOTICE.
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, June Term, I shall, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July next, at Simpson's Still, in said county, proceed to sell, at public auction, a tract of land belonging to the late Robt. T. Henry, containing 108 acres, lying on the East side of Black River, and adjoining the lands of James Simpson, Mrs. Catharine Larkins and Joel L. Moore. Terms of sale, six months credit, with interest from sale, the purchaser giving note with approved security.
GEO. ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
June 19.—243-2t&43-ts.]

## General Notices.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, BEAUFORT AND HYDE COUNTY
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 20th, 1857.

THE favorite steamer POST BOY, Captain M. M. GRAY, having recently been thoroughly repaired, and furnished with special regard to the safety and comfort of passengers—
Leaves Washington Saturdays at 6 a. m. for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
" Beaufort, Mondays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Washington.
" Washington, Tuesdays at 5 a. m., for Hyde county, returning same day.
" Washington, Wednesdays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
" Beaufort, Thursdays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Washington.
" Washington, Fridays at 5 a. m., for Hyde County, returning same day.
Fare, from Washington to Portsmouth,.....$2 50
" " " Washington to Beaufort,..... 4 00
" " Portsmouth to Beaufort,..... 2 50
" " Hyde county to Portsmouth, via Washington, 2 50
" " Hyde County to Beaufort, via Washington, 4 00
USUAL FARE FROM WASHINGTON TO HYDE COUNTY.
Meals Extra.
☞ Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort free of extra charge.
G. H. BROWN, Agent.
July 3d, 1857 44-4t

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

WILL be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in the jail of this county, of my negro man BILL.—Said negro was purchased from Mr. Joseph Stringfield of Upper Black River District, and is well known in that neighborhood.
Fifty dollars will also be given for proof to convict any person of harboring said negro. T. H. WILLIAMS.
July 3d, 1857 44-4t

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. THOS. K. FINLEY offers his professional services to the citizens of Rocky Point and vicinity; residence at Mrs. Armstrong's.
June 26th, 1857 43-3t

FRESH ARRIVALS, per Schr. A. J. DeRossett, from New York:
50 boxes Colgate's No. 1 pale Soap;
5 bbls. Leaf Lard;
2 chests Imperial Green Tea;
1 chest Black "
25 reams Wrapping Paper. Low for cash at
June 26. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

JONES' SULPHUR AND CHALYBETE SPRINGS,
Warrenton County, N. C.
THESE SPRINGS are situated in a healthful and pleasant section of country, 10 miles from Warrenton, and 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs.—The climate is salubrious, as testified by an experience of eighteen years, and the accomodations, in all respects, good.—The establishment will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June, 1857.
TERMS,
For Board per month,.....$30 00
" " " week,..... 10 00
" " " day,..... 2 00
For Children and Servants, Half Price
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
June 26th, 1857. 43-2m

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY, is by mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71 mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!
300 HHDS. of superior NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, in new strong packages, now landing from the Bark Saranac, direct from Cardenas. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
May 15.—37-1m.

BACON! BACON!!
85 HHDS OF PRIME NEW WESTERN BACON SIDES and SHOULDERS. For sale by
May 15.—37-1m. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NOTICE.
TO THE DEBTORS AND CREDITORS of A. B. McCALEB deceased, late of the County of New Hanover. At the June Term, A. D., 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters testamentary upon the Estate of A. B. McCaleb, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Executor of the said deceased, in due form of law. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the Subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of General Assembly of this State, in such cases made and provided.
T. J. ARMSTRONG, Ex'r.
June 12th, A. D., 1857. 237-1w-42-tf


THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6½, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, rosewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857 36-tf

Political.
SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Among the many admirers who called on this distinguished Senator while on a visit to St. Louis was the editor of the St. Louis Leader, who says:
We knew him at a glance, before he was pointed out to us. Short, dark, thick-set, with strongly marked features, a massive brow, careless locks, an expression of power mingled with calm suavity, manners of a practiced and adroit man of the world, ready memory of persons, names and events—unalterable courtesy. Such is the exterior of the "Little Giant." Some men are born to greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. Douglas is one of the former class. He is a man who would rise in any free State, and who would perhaps be dangerous in a monarchy. He may live to be President. We think he will. But, in any event, his name is identified with the greatest crisis in the American Government since the adoption of the Constitution. He led the combat—shortly, terribly severe, but decisive—which over-turned the false precedents of more than thirty years, and restored our national legislation to the paths of the Constitution, where the equality of the States and the sovereignty of the people meet in harmony.

A NEW BULLET.—A Paris correspondent thus describes a bullet recently invented by M. Deoismo: This bullet, not more round than such usually are, but three inches long, is the most terrible of all the murderous engines known up to this day. It is particularly designed for elephant and lion hunting. When it has penetrated the animal it bursts, tears the fibres, and suffocates instantaneously the victim by the carbonic oxygen gas which is developed during the burning of the powder. Four horses destined for the experiment were there, browsing on some branches attached for this purpose. One horse was separated from the others; the marksman aimed at it, and the animal, struck in the breast, fell backwards, breathing the smoke of the powder from his throat. It was the same with the others, one excepted, which thinner than the rest, was bored through by the bullet, which exploded on the wall. Another experiment, the intention of which was to bring to light the deadly effect of this bullet in the whalefishery, is said to have been equally successful.

The Washington *Union* states, on authority of the New York papers, that Major Gen. Wool has so far recovered as to be considered by his physicians out of danger.

Why is a hungry boy looking at a pudding in a cook-shop window like a wild horse? Because he would be better if he had a bit in his mouth.

### Further by Steamer Niagara.

HALIFAX, June 30.—The English files by the Niagara contain the following additional news:
ENGLAND.—In the course of Mr. Roebuck's speech in the House of Commons in relation to the Greytown affair, he said that the American goverment was dishonest and if the offending power had been China instead of America, they would have immediately heard of an insult to the British flag and reparation been enforced.
Mr. Benthyle condemned the policy of not resenting outrages committed by the American government as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them.
Mr. Disraeli contended that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town.—The French government had sought redress, which England had failed to do. He believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to the adoption of a different course.
Lord John Russell approved of the course of the government, but thought that explanations should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag.
The Catholic members of Parliament are still contending against the amendment to the oaths bill.
At an adjourned meeting of influential Catholics a resolution was carried affirming that the bill was practically a re-enactment of one which was allowed even by Protestants to be insulting and offensive, and earnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both houses of the Legislature to oppose the bill at every stage.
The corporation of Dublin protested against the abolition of the Irish from the vice-royalty of Ireland.
Another meeting of the Cotton Supply Association had been held at Heywood.
The alterations to the U. S. frigate Niagara were expected to be finished on Saturday, when she would leave for Liverpool. Her officers were being hospitably entertained by the naval authorieties at Portsmouth.
In the House of Commons the bill in relation to ministers of mercy in Ireland was opposed by Lord Derby, but was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 160 yeas to 96 nays.
The House of Commons was mainly engrossed in the supply bills. In one of the appropriations the government were in a minority of ten.
The Bank of England, on Tuesday, reduced the rates of interest to six per cent., both for discount and loans, but the movement created only a very slight rise in the funds. The discount houses also lowered their rates a half per cent.
The London Times publishes an article on General Walker's career in Nicaragua, in which it calls upon the United States government not to tolerate such brigandage, but to wait patiently until time adds the Central American States to the Union.
Among the presentations to the queen at a levee on the 18th, were Messrs. Cornelius Grinnell and J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York, by the American minister.
The weather in England continued very fine, and the crops were in a most promising condition.
The question of the abolition of the Irish vice royalty had created considerable stir in Dublin, and at a special meeting of the corporation of Dublin a strong protest was engaged against it.
FRANCE.—The election canvas in France continued animated, but there was no new feature. The Democratic party was likely to continue divided.
The Siecle had received a third warning for the articles which appeared in its columns relative to the Democratic candidates.
DENMARK.—The Danish cabinet council resolved that it was impossible for the King to assent to the demands of Austria and Prussia.
Copies of the reply had been forwarded to London, Paris and Petersburg, with a proposal to refer the matter to a European Congress.
The rumored offensive and defensive alliance is probably in the matter between Sweden and Denmark, and the supposition is that Russia will befriend Denmark.
At a conference of the members of the cabinet it was decided that the dispatch which refuses to accept the pretensions of the great German States on the question of the Duchies will not be sent the day on which the Council of State is to be assembled.—The dispatch alluded to proposes a European Congress to settle the dispute.
TURKEY.—The Turkish officers who were sent on a mission to Belgium were suddenly re-called.
RUSSIA.—The peasants living on the Gallician frontier believing that the end of the world was near at hand, committed some excesses and the troops had to be called out.
SPAIN—Madrid advices are to June 13. Nothwithstanding the favorable weather for crops wheat maintains its high price. In some of the Castilian markets stocks are so small that scarcely any transactions occur, and these are at exorbitant rates.
A bad account is given of the vineyards of Zeres.
Nothing had transpired in relation to the dispute with Mexico.
The Due de Rivers has been nominated Ambassador from Spain to Paris.
PERSIA.—Prince Bertatiuski, envoy extraordinary of Russia at the court of Teheran, has arrived, accompanied by seventeen officers and sixty Cossacks, who served him as an escort. The envoy was to be received at an audience of the Shah.
The Prince of Herat, who was taken prisoner, has been beheaded at Teheran.

THE CROPS AT THE WEST.—The Cleveland Herald has the following in regard to the crops of the West:
The whole West is now in its loveliest June attire. The season is late, but luxuriant. The backward spring kept vegetation in check, and everything seems to have burst at once into full leaf. During a trip of twelve hundred miles through the West the eye everywhere rested on
"Sweet fields arrayed in living green."
In Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Central Missouri, corn, though two weeks later than usual, presented its long rows of emerald, thrifty and shooting upward with a rapidity almost perceptible as the cultivator turned the mellow furrows. So of potatoes, of which a great breadth has everywhere been planted. Wheat generally was luxuriant and beginning to head The crop promises well. So of grass and fruits. Barley and rye headed out and top-heavy.
In Central Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, all kinds of crops are somewhat later, but equally promising.—Northern Ohio also gives abundant promise. The past two weeks have wrought wondrous changes.—The rains have been seasonable and heavy. High prices and scarcity have set the farmers to work with more than usual diligence, and more ground is in cultivation all over the country than ever before.—The indications are that potato fields are more than doubled in acres. The rot has disappeared, and high prices for a year or two past have made this crop a most profitable one in sections where the yield has been fair.
If the present appearances are a type of the future, there will be no lack of food for man or beast the coming year.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.—It is one of the peculiarities of modern society that every one fancies himself capable of editing a newspaper or writing a paragraph. Men are not given to believe that they can make a boot or a pair of breeches without having served an apprenticeship at the trades required; nor is it usual for young men about town to undertake to treat a patient for paralysis, or plead a case in court, without some preparatory training. But every man, woman, and almost every child, believe that the duties of an editor are innately acquired by every mind.
So far as our experience goes, there are more men, in the country who could make a pair of boots, treat a sick person, plead before the Supreme Court, or drive a steam engine, without previous training, than there are who could edit a paper without previous apprenticeship to the profession.—*New York Herald.*

### Administration Organs.

Much has been said and written about Executive or Administration organs. It is said that the present administration has its organ—not a "musical instrument," as the term is defined by very common Lexicographers, but "a natural instrument of action"—a newspaper, a political journal, invested with the power of foreshadowing the views and wishes of the President and his Cabinet, as well as to defend and protect against assault, all and every act of the administration. We do not believe a word of it. Our present Chief Magistrate has had ample opportunity afforded to him, through his long public career, of tasting the fruit produced by the culture of Executive or Administration organs. From the days of Duff Green to the present time, they have produced little else than mischief to the cause they engaged to espouse, and one after the other have tumbled heels over head down into the sinks of oblivion and insignificance. If our own recollection serves us, and information obtained from others be correct, the present Executive has no affection for Administration organs. He has rather viewed them in the light of inflated "*toadies*," "*puff machines*," with steam always up, ready to blow any gale, or sound any note, for a good plate of "Government soup," and, in no instance, worth the powder burnt in keeping them alive.
A Government constituted like ours has no use for an "organ" to take charge of its interests; and it ought not to use one for the purpose of either dictating to the people, or lecturing them, under the maxim of kingly governments, into the belief that "*the King can do no wrong.*" The people are the sovereigns in this country—they make and unmake Presidents and Administrations, in a constitutional manner. Let the people—the Democratic people, who compose the only political party in the country fit to govern it under the Constitution—have *their* "organs." Let the combined Democratic press of the several States constitute organs, and speak boldly, independently, in trumpet-tones, the views and will of the great Democratic family. This is the kind of "organic" music we want in our republican Government. Let the staunch Democratic journals scattered over the country be the bold and honest exponents of the popular sentiment, without waiting for orders from an *Executive or Administrative organ*, no matter how constituted or where located. The integrity, the "freedom" of the press will then be maintained and preserved in its intended original purity. The President and his Cabinet will then have an "organ" in the Democratic heart of the country, so long as he conducts the administration upon the well-defined principles of the great national Democratic party; and, that this will be done, there is no more doubt, in our mind, than that James Buchanan is now the President of the United States. We shall have something more to say about "*organs*" hereafter.—*The States.*

THE INITIATIVE STEPS OF CRIME.—A sad scene was witnessed at the Philadelphia Central Police Station on Saturday, at the hearing of a number of persons charged with passing counterfeit money.—One of those implicated, upon being placed upon the stand, gave the story of her life for a short time back. She was a girl, quite handsome, and not over seventeen years of age. She lived at home, she said, with her parents until within a few weeks ago, when a display drama was produced at one of the city theatres, and a number of females were required as performers. The girl then expressed an intention of taking part in this, and told her parents to this effect. They gave a decided refusal to any such action, and a quarrel ensued, which terminated at length by the girl leaving her home forever. At the theatre she remained until the piece was completed, and was then thrown upon the world entirely friendless. She met with some women who offered her their protection, and, step by step, acquired such a mastery over her mind as to induce her to join them in passing counterfeit money. She engaged in the business—was carried to New York and Baltimore—returned to Philadelphia—was detected, and but a few weeks after leaving her comfortable home, found herself a criminal before a magistate of her country.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:
"The act of Congress establishing the Territory of Utah contains within itself a provision for its repeal, and therefore the idea that Congress has no moral right to repeal it is erroneous. The phraseology of the act is different from that of any other territorial act in regard to its repealability. There was a reason for it. The character of the Mormons who have gone into the Territory from Nauvoo was known far enough to justify some apprehension of future trouble from them. The words of the act itself have not been cited or alluded to in all that has been lately written upon the subject, to wit: After describing the boundaries of the Territory, it says: '*Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the United States government from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or *from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.*' Congress may, therefore, attach part of the Territory to California, a part to Oregon, a part to other States and Territories, and thus be rid at once of the Territory of Utah, and bringing its inhabitants under the jurisdiction of the contiguous Territories or States. The Mormons themselves are now founding colonies in California."

### Alive in his Coffin.

At intervals we learn from our exchanges that indecent if not unfeeling haste has been manifested in the burial of the dead. A remarkable case in point has lately occurred in Hamilton County, Ohio, where one Wat Eckman, a wealthy man, was taken violently ill on the morning

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1857.


**Democratic Ticket for Congress!**

*Election first Thursday in August next.*

FIRST DISTRICT:
HON. HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck.

SECOND DISTRICT:
HON. THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne.

THIRD DISTRICT:
HON. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
HON. L. O'B. BRANCH, of Wake.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
STEPHEN E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES, JR., ESQ., of Rockingham.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
HON. BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.

EIGHTH DISTRICT:
HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of Buncombe.

**To the Friends and Patrons of the Wilmington Journal.**

On the 4th day of September next, the Weekly Journal will enter upon its 14th volume; and the Daily Journal upon its 7th volume, on the 5th day of the same month.

Both papers will appear in new and beautiful type, which the foundry is now engaged in casting, expressly for the purpose. The new dress of the Journal, will, we feel confident, leave nothing to be desired on the score of beauty, distinctness or convenience.

It will be our constant effort to render the editorial and news departments of the paper equal to its mechanical execution, and worthy of the very liberal patronage which has been extended to it during the many years of its publication in this place. We are aware that promises are seldom borne out by performance, and can only refer to the past as the best guarantee for the future. This much, however, we may say:—that we will enter upon the new volume with enlarged experience and more adequate facilities for the prosecution of our work, and with the determination to devote all these to the service of our subscribers.

We thus early call the notice of our friends to the anticipated change, in the hope that they may be induced to use their friendly offices for us, by aiding to extend the circulation of the Journal. It is our desire to commence the new volume with a sufficient increase of subscribers, if not immediately to remunerate us for our outlay, at least to cheer us by the consciousness that our efforts are appreciated.

A little friendly exertion on the part of each subscriber will confer a great favor upon us, and enable the Journal to go on prospering and increasing its facilities and powers for usefulness.

FULTON & PRICE,
Proprietors Daily and Weekly Journal.

☞ A very large proportion of the Democratic papers of the South do not agree wholly with Governor Walker's course in Kansas. What they dislike they openly condemn. In doing so they are right. In doing otherwise they would be wrong. An attempt at censuring, proscribing or gagging such papers, would be a ridiculous failure. They are the *true* representatives of the Southern Democratic feeling, because they are the independent exponents of Democratic principle. They give to a Democratic Administration its best and most efficient support, because unbought and free; and because given, not merely of course, but in testimony of a genuine, living approval, and known to be so given.

The day of mere hacks is over, we trust forever—the day of this man's organ or that man's organ has closed, or nearly so. The day in which Editors worthy of their vocation, would consent to have their course controlled by this or that influence, or swerved to conform to the aberrations of men in or out of power, we hope never more to see. Any attempt at organic denunciation or proscription of Democratic papers because of the expression of true Democratic sentiments, must result in ridiculous failure, and will be tried on only by the weak-minded or inconsiderate.

The independent Democratic papers of the South give a cordial and hearty support to Mr. Buchanan's Administration, because they believe it to be right in the main. They would be unfaithful to their trust if they followed it one step farther than they believe it so to be. We are sorry to see some of our Democratic contemporaries delivering themselves of diatribes against the Georgia Democracy, because they cannot agree with the right of Gov. Walker to constitute himself a partizan of Free Soil by arguing the question of the institutions of Kansas and deciding against the South, so far as his official judgment goes. The Georgians are right in disapproving of Mr. Walker's course. Whether the mode and manner in which their disapproval is expressed be the best or not, is a matter we do not care to discuss.—No good is to be done by finding fault with the majority of the Democracy of the South by whom Walker's course is condemned.

The Washington *Union* of yesterday, has quite a lengthy article on this subject. It acknowledges that nearly the whole Southern press is opposed to certain features in Mr. Walker's Inaugural address. Does this mean nothing? Are those presses and their conductors factionists, or are they not—with some exceptions, we admit—among the truest and most conservative papers in the Union. Will it do to class Mississippi and Georgia as mere factionists, and throw back in their teeth the charge of disorganization. Not quite, we think. If the Southern Democratic presses and conventions are mistaken in their views, they are open to conviction, but cannot be moved by denunciation. They all gave and still give to the administration a cordial support—they would not willingly differ from or denounce any of the acts of that administration, or of any of its agents. They are the creators, not the creatures of the administration. They placed it in power, and by doing so, pledged themselves to sustain it in every fair and proper manner. They worked for it as the nearest representative of their views—as the best agency through which to secure and perpetuate the rights of all. They did not establish it as a dictator, and we have no sort of idea that Mr. Buchanan ever dreamed of sustaining any such relation or occupying any such position as some weak and indiscreet followers would wish to place him in. It is those who attempt to place him in this false position whose course really tends to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party, and excite a spirit of hostility between its different portions.

☞ The Fourth was celebrated with considerable spirit in Raleigh, the address on the occasion having been delivered by Wm. J. Saunders, Esq.

Unquestionably, the most interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the inauguaration of the Statue of Washington, being a cast by Hubard from the original by Houdon, now in the Capitol of Virginia. The statue is in bronze, and is said to be a *facsimile* of the great work in marble by the distinguished French Sculptor. The statue was received on Thursday, set up on its pedestal on Friday, but the drapery was not removed, nor the statue exposed to public view until the afternoon of Saturday the 4th, which was very properly deemed the most appropriate day for the inauguration ceremonies in honor of one who had contributed so largely towards establishing the independence, whose declaration is on that day commemorated. Judge R. M. Saunders delivered a very able and interesting address on the occasion.

During the evening T. H. Hill, Esq., delivered an address on the Mecklenburg Declaration.

The day appears to have been celebrated with considerable spirit at Salisbury, where the oration was delivered by R. R. Moore, Esq.

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM L. MARCY.—The papers from the North come with the short announcement that Wm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, was found dead in his room at Ballston, N. Y., on Sunday last. He had been in his usual health the day before.

Mr. Marcy was an old man, seventy-one years of age—past the allotted three score years and ten; and yet, up to the close, his mental faculties retained all the vigor of their meridian prime, and the annals of diplomacy present nothing superior to his latest efforts—efforts which extorted praise even from opponents on both sides of the Atlantic. Beyond question, the country has produced few more vigorous minds, if, indeed, it has produced any. As a diplomatist and political controversial writer, we think he stood not only in the front rank, but the very foremost in that rank. Clear-headed, strong-minded, vigorous in thought and expression, sacrificing nothing to mere show, he was equal to all emergencies and rose with the demands of the occasion, his proudest triumphs being always achieved over the most trying difficulties, and his reputation steadily culminating to the close.—More popular men there were and are—for Mr. Marcy never appeared to us a man who could attract to himself much personal affection or excite much individual enthusiasm—but we question if, at the time of his death, and for years before, there was one man in the country whose great ability was so universally conceded. About *that* there was no difference of opinion—friend or foe—Democrat, Republican, Know Nothing, Whig, alike acknowledged the fact as one about which there could be no dispute.—He was to all, the "Great Secretary," of whose preeminent diplomatic abilities the whole country was justly proud.

Mr. Marcy was a native of New York, of which State he was Comptroller, Governor for three terms, and United States Senator. Under Mr. Polk's administration, he was Secretary of War, and his great administrative ability in that position contributed largely to the triumphant success of the Mexican war. Mr. Pierce called him to the head of his cabinet in 1853. His career as Secretary of State is too fresh in the recollection of all to call for or permit any prolonged reference to it. He had contemplated a visit to Europe this summer, in company with his family, but while man proposes God disposes. Death stepped in, and the country is deprived of one of her really great men.

P. S.—We find that we are in error, in stating as above, that Mr. Marcy was a native of the State of New York. He was born in Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Massachusetts, but removed to the State of N. York early in life. He died on the 4th.

**Kansas.—The Democracy and its Opponents.**

The majority of Southern Democrats find fault with Governor Walker, because of his taking occasion in his capacity of Governor, to express an opinion upon the suitableness of Kansas for Slave labor, as well as for the dictatorial manner of his insisting upon the constitution to be formed by the convention soon to be held, being submitted to the vote of the whole population of Kansas. These are expressions of opinion perfectly harmless in themselves, and only objectionable, because of their being embodied in the official declarations of a functionary occupying the position to which Mr. Walker has been appointed. They are opinions which every citizen has a full right to entertain if they suit his judgment, just as he has a right to entertain opinions directly opposite, and to express them too; for the freedom of opinion and action upon this subject is the very essence of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, and of all just legislation for the Territories. But Governor Walker is sent to Kansas to see laws impartially executed, not in any way to lend the influence of his official station to give direction to the popular decision, which ought to be made freely and without interference.

But if Southern Democrats generally take this view, what view do the organs of the Know Nothing party at the South take—what view *can* the opponents of Democracy in any section or under any name, take? *They*, all of them, denounced the law that opened the territories to southern men under any conditions. If it was "reckless and unwise" to repeal the Missouri compromise, it must, in their opinion, have been prudent and wise to have retained that prohibition, and decreed by express law that slavery should be forcibly excluded from the whole of the territory above the line of thirty-six thirty.—Surely parties that went so far in favour of the forcible exclusion of Southern men and Southern property, ought to have little to say against Mr. Walker, for a mere expression of opinion with reference to the probable decision of the people, when called upon to decide for themselves. If the opposition only had got its way, there could be no difference of opinion about Mr. Walker's course. There would be no opinions—no room for opinions about the adaptation of Kansas to slave labor. It would have been prohibited *by law*. To let it in at all was "reckless and unwise" according to the platform on which Mr. Fillmore ran, and upon which he was sustained by every anti-Democrat in the State, and in the Union.

If Mr. Walker went too far, as we think he did, for a man in his position, when he stopped to argue the question even of expediency, to be judged of freely by the people, what shall we think of an opposition, that stood up for unconstitutional prohibition, under form of law, and denounced the removal of that unconstitutional prohibition as "reckless and unwise." Surely, if Mr. Walker has deviated from Democratic rule, and just so far as he has deviated, he ought to receive the applause of the opposition, towards whose platform he approximated just that much. It is a matter legitimately within the cognizance of the Democratic press and party, not of those who denounce everything like Southern rights in the territory.

We speak now, of course, of party leaders and party organs. The Democratic papers of the South simply remember their position as representatives of Southern opinion and Southern interests, and, while they recognise the National Democratic party and the Democratic administration as the best national exponent of one and protector of the other, they yet feel under no obligation to withhold their censure from what they deem violative of the principles, or opposed to the policy, for which they contend.

**Governor Walker Sustained.**

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The administration sustain Gov. Walker in his course in Kansas, and consider the Georgia and Mississippi Resolutions ungracious.

We find the above among the telegraphic despatches to some of our cotemporaries. We do not believe it. We don't think that the administration or any member thereof, is quite foolish enough to inform the public or the telegraphic correspondents of the "Associated Press," what its private opinions are—especially do we think it incapable of the supreme folly of authorizing any such declaration of its views with reference to the action of Democratic Conventions in sovereign States, whose Democracy helped to place it in power. That would be a sublimity of arrogant folly impossible for Mr. Buchanan to commit. If Georgia and Mississippi are *ungracious*, there will be found plenty more like them.

A SMART COW.—A gentleman in the Western part of this County, has a Cow which has dropped *five calves* within about 12 months time. The two first, now a year old, are very fine, and "exactly alike." Only one of the three *last*, which were dropped a few days ago, is living.

*Salisbury Watchman.*

BRITISH INDIA.—The mutiny among the native troops in India appears to be a very serious matter, and, if the report of the seizure of the city of Delhi be confirmed, assumes a character of the gravest importance. Delhi is the ancient capital of India, a city of some 250,000 inhabitants, the residence of the Great Mogul or his descendant, who is a pensionary of the British, whose resident agents exercise all the real authority. It was over eight hundred years ago the seat of government of the Hindoo Rajahs, and successively the capital city of the Patan and Mogul Emperors, and is now one of the most sacred cities of the Hindoos, although its finest buildings and monuments are of Mahommedan erection.

It is quite probable that this mutiny may be crushed, but not without serious difficulty and bloodshed, and after having shown the frailness of the seemingly immovable tenure of British power in Hindostan. It is evidently the most alarming circumstance with which British policy and power have been called to grapple for long years, really far more potentous than the terrible massacre of British troops in Cabool, or even the Russian war itself.

But for all this, the steady march of British acquisition in the east is not stayed, but keeps on with a magnificence of fillibusterism unknown to other lands. We see it stated that the Governor General has recently declared the States of Bijoy-Singh annexed to the Anglo-Indian Empire. Bijoy-Singh died without heirs on the 11th of last April. His territories lie on the Southern slope of the Hindoo-Koosh Mountains, a chain connecting with the Himalayas, and extending from the Indus to the frontiers of Persia. They are valuable in themselves, from their fertility and population, and still more important from their local position.

THE CAPACITY OF THE NAVIGATION.—We thought the Cheraw *Gazette* had mistaken Mr. McClane's meaning, when it stated that he placed the capacity of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation at 720 tons per week. We are in receipt of a private letter from Mr. McClane which sustains our view. Mr. McClane's statement was, that one steam tug could make the trip in a week, bringing down 720 tons of Coal. The capacity of the Egypt Shaft is now seven hundred tons per day. It is simply a question for the Coal Companies to say what quantity they will take out, and for the Navigation Company to say how many tugs and boats or barges, will be required. The capacity of the Navigation, according to Mr. McClane's estimate, is two million tons yearly. But even at half of that it would pay beautifully.—We only wish it was in a condition to be properly tested.

BANK OF THE STATE.—REJECTION OF CHARTER.—We understand that the convention of Stockholders in the Bank of the State, recently convened at Raleigh, for the purpose of considering the charter passed by the last Legislature, concluded to reject it by a vote of 8 to 1. The main objections we believe were founded upon the amount of the capital stock—three millions—which was a larger amount than they thought could be profitably employed, and also upon the conditions upon which the State was to come in as a partner, being simply upon the issue of State bonds to be taken for stock at par.

SHIPPING AT NEW ORLEANS.—On the 4th inst., there were in the port of New Orleans, 52 ships; 20 barques; 14 brigs; 19 schooners. Of the ships, 1 was British, 2 Bremen, 1 Spanish, and the balance American. Of the barques, there was 1 Mexican, 2 Spanish, 1 Bremen, and 1 Hamburg, the balance American. Three of the brigs were Spanish, the rest American. Of the schooners, 1 was Prussian and another Mexican, the rest American. There were, besides, 2 steamships.

The largest ship was 1370 tons—the smallest 421 tons.—The largest barque, 617 tons—the smallest, 201 tons. Largest brig, 374 tons—smallest, 120 tons. Largest schooner, 200 tons—smallest, 84 tons. Freights dull, and very many vessels without any destination.

ANSON COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.—The following letter from an esteemed correspondent in Anson County will explain itself, and convey its own cheering news better than any paraphrase of ours:—

ANSONVILLE, N. C., July 6th, 1857.

EDITOR JOURNAL—*Dear Sir*:—I am very happy to inform you that the conditional subscription of $150,000, made by the Magistrates of this county, at April Term, to the W. C. & R. Rail Road, was ratified by the people on last Saturday by a *very large majority*.

At the time I left Wadesboro', full returns had not been received, but sufficient to settle the question beyond doubt. All the precincts heard from except four: Vote 561 yeas, 87 nays. The latter vote will not exceed 120 in the county.

This vote is very creditable to Anson, for the whole question has been left entirely with the people since April Court—no gatherings or speeches made to influence their decision.

Wadesborough voted 300 yeas, 4 nays. Several precincts off of the line voted unanimously in favor of it.

When the trade of Anson and other counties on the line is received in your town, it will infuse an activity in the same little expected at this time by your people.

Yours Truly,
S. W. C.

THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.—The materials, etc., of this old and leading democratic paper, were recently sold at auction, and purchased by A. R. Lamar, Esq., who had prepiously been connected with the editorial department of the paper.

On the morning of the 4th, the Georgian made its re-appearance—its *first* appearance under the sole control of Mr. Lamar as editor and proprietor. It will be an independent Democratic paper.

SUICIDE.—J. C. Drewry, not Murray, as before stated, committed suicide at Charlottesville, Va., on the morning of Thursday last, by shooting his brains out with a pistol. He went there from Richmond several months since, and was a painter.

*Baltimore Clipper.*

Drewry worked here some three years ago, we think. Many of our people will doubtless recollect him.

A RICH THIEF UNMASKED.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the particulars of the exposure of a pilfering dry goods dealer, worth property amounting to $40,000, and who pretends to a rigid church membership. Affecting bad health, he habitually wore an ample cloak, and under its friendly drapery would conceal his ill-gotten booty, purloined from other people's premises during the momentary absence of their custodians.

SANDWICH ISLANDERS AHEAD.—Three young men, who were born and reared, and still have their homes in the Sandwich Islands, have taken the first Astronomical prizes at Yale College. These three are Hiram Bingham, of the class of 1853; W. D. Alexander, of 1855; and D. D. Baldwin, of 1857. The Palladium says:

"These prizes are among the most honorable of the course, requiring not only intimate acquaintance with the visible heavens, but great accuracy in solution of problems, and especially in calculation of eclipses.—There is, therefore, a great struggle among the 'mathematical heads' of each class for the first prize on the list. But the 'Cannibals' seem to have a proscriptive right to that honor. Curious, to see these sons of the Pacific come round Cape Horn to wrest so surely this particular honor from the youth of America!"

A woman in New Hampshire, who had been abused by her husband, stiched the bed clothes around him at night while he was asleep, and thrashed him within an inch of his life. He seems to have had the advantage of her at first, but in the end she "sewed him up."

VALUE OF HORSE FLESH.—A pair of horses were offered for sale in Cincinnati, last week, for $370, but the purchaser thinking the amount too large, offerd sixteen cents a pound. The horses were taken to an adjoining hay-scale, and weighed 2350 pounds, making their value $376.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 4th, 1857.

*Friend Fulton*:—Having traveled many miles from the South, I thought I would stop to rest a day or so at Magnolia, but learning on arrival, that the principal observance of the day in this good County of Duplin, would be at the County seat, from which I write, I determined to go there and see what I could.

After an hour's ride, I arrived at the Union Hotel, Kenansville, and, to my surprise, in the presence of your representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, who seemed perfectly at home and at his ease. I found the people from the surrounding country, as also the citizens of the town, (or village, as the modesty of most of them designates the place) all ready for *the day*. And now as to the manner of the observance:—At half-past ten o'clock, proclamation was made that a procession would be formed and advance to the Presbyterian Church, to hear an Oration by Thomas Kenan, a young gentleman recently graduated at the State University. I, of course, joined the current, (for form's sake) and after hearing the Duplin County oath of abjuration and allegiance read from the original document, by Jere. Pearsall, Esq., and the Mecklenburg and National Declaration of Independence read by other gentlemen, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprunt, I listened to an Oration which was beyond all expectation. I cannot attempt a sketch of this effort, which would have done credit to many of far greater age and experience than the youthful Orator could lay claim to. This much I can say, that barring some few sentiments on local matters, with which I could not fully accord, the Oration would compare favourably with any I have ever heard.

The only thing that has occurred to break the even tenor of the transaction, has been the precipitancy shown by all to get into the building on the arrival of the procession at the Church. This is a queer feature of our popular manners on all occasions.—People *will* rush, even when there is no sort of necessity.

I hope that my acquaintance, Porte Crayon, will hereafter go around in moral districts and keep reputable company. He may then find original documents, relating to the revolutionary history of North Carolina, and see people and glean information that will render him no longer inclined to misrepresent the State and villify the people, as he has done.—Such gatherings as that at Kenansville, are certainly more characteristic of North Carolina, than the cock-fighting and drunkery represented by P. C.

While I write, Mr. Winslow is addressing the people at the Court House.

Yours,
PORTE MANTEAU.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been honored with an invitation from the very worthy and competent Captain of the Rifle Cadets, R. W. B. Blaney, to attend their pic-nic on the day of the Fourth, and having availed myself of his courtesy, through which I passed a day of unalloyed enjoyment, I shall do myself the satisfaction of informing the readers of the Journal that everything conspired to render pleasant and agreeable the time of all in attendance.

The repast which awaited us on our arrival at Mrs. Teachy's was delightful; and I decide that none could have desired better, my decision being based upon the evidence arising from the entire ease with which every one played the agreeable to the tempting viands before them. Music was also there, breathing upon each one its inspiring influence, and with its silvery voice wooing the young men and maidens to bow again at the shrine of Terpsichore. Contentment, with her store of wealth, seemed to fill every heart, for there were bright, happy faces, and the music of the soul rang out in tones of joyous laughter, which contrasted strangely, yet beautifully, with the gentle wind-harp.

Wilmington has sufficient reason to regard with pride these, her young soldiers, in consideration of their gentlemanly deportment, at least, on this occasion, and their uniform attention to military duties; also the tact they display in military acquirements.

May the lamp of their patriotism never grow dim, but burn with redoubled brilliancy; and, when arrived at the age of maturity, may each brave heart win his fair lady who shall, for him, strew with sweetest flowers of love and hope life's thorny way. Should fate decree them to expire in their country's cause upon the battle-field, away from home and loved ones, may the spirit of Liberty hover about them, and spread over their wounded hearts her silken pinions, and the Angel of Mercy take them to His embrace and whisper—Victorious forever!

ONE INTERESTED.

**Jamaica Calls for the Re-Establishment of Slavery.**

It would seem to require little intelligence to see that the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies has been a miserable failure. We have had many indications of late which tell us that this opinion is beginning to prevail where it may do some good. And the following extract from an article in the Jamaica *Journal*, brought by the latest arrival from that Island, June 11th, openly advocates the re-establishment of slave labor. Its meaning is plain and unmistakable:

What needs there to be a better proof that slave labor is more profitable than free labor, than the example of Cuba? Look at the value of real estate there—compare it with that of freeholds in Jamaica. Why, the price paid for one single estate there is £800,000. This is the condition of Cuba under the slave system. Now, look at Jamaica under the free. What has been the result? Why, *the price of real estate fell to nothing, after it could not be sold, and when a sale was made, the land was actually given away*—the price paid for a freehold not more than equaling the value of its live and dead stock. Bear in mind, that *previous to free labor, Jamaica was as prosperous as Cuba—land ruled high—estates flourished*, and all the wide spread ruin we now see *has been subsequent to emancipation*.

This manner of thinking has doubtless been brought about by the increased demand for sugar and tropical products; indeed, the same paper says that attention has been directed to the cultivation of the cane, by the high prices now ruling.

This feeling has not been confined to individuals. There was a good deal of excitement among the people concerning the necessity for a supply of slave labor in some shape: and the Kingston *Standard* has been writing a series of editorials upon the subject. The *Standard* however prefers the Coolie system, and in its issue of the 11th of June, says:

The inhabitants of Demerara have petitioned Parliament for laborers. They affirm that *were population adequate to the agricultural capabilities of the colony, there is scarcely a limit to the extent to which cotton might be produced*; but they show that the present population is not more than adequate to the actual cultivation of the country; and that if cotton production to a large extent is to be entered upon, a large addition of laboring people is absolutely necessary.

He adds:—If we had a million of souls in Jamaica, instead of some three hundred and fifty thousand, we believe that there is scarcely a limit to the value that might be ascribed to its productive industry.—Manchester might be relieved of all dependence upon the Southern States of America.

In the same paper, of June 2, we find the following:—It has been said, and truly said, that many of the estates that have been abandoned since 1838, were estates that, but for the existence of slavery when they were first settled, never would have been established at all. If we go to India and supply ourselves with Asiatic labor, an outcry is raised against the introduction of Pagan superstition and of starving idolence. *If we claim to resort to Africa for a support of that labor which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of our staples*, and to the severity of our climate, we are stigmatized as little better than slave traders in disguise.

On June 4 the writer remarks:—We all see how difficult it is to obtain a supply of labor in Jamaica. In point of fact, but for the fortuitous incidence of the late captured slave cargo, we have not received a single immigrant into the island for several years.—We have positive evidence that Cuba is recruiting her population at the rate of from twenty thousand to thirty thousand per annum, and we know that the people thus recruited are slaves, whose labor is compulsory yet we allow this monstrous competition to go on.

The Standard, of June 1, says:—The New York papers announce, on the authority of Messrs. Baring's circular, that a further rise of two shillings per cwt. had taken place in sugar, with a firm market. If England would insist on putting down the trade, Cuba would be harmless in this respect, *but if she succeeds in procuring the seventy thousand slaves for which provision is known to have been already made, in the course of the present year*, there can be no doubt that she may shortly exercise a very important influence on the sugar market.

The white population of Oregon Territory is stated by the Oregon papers to be from 40,000 to 45,000.

**Later from Europe.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer Lebanon, from Havre, with dates to the 23d has arrived. She brings nothing later from London.

The elections in France were proceeding. The opposition candidate for Paris was supported with considerable energy.

Consols closed at London, on Saturday, at 93¼.—The Paris Bourse, on Monday, closed firm with an upward tendency.

**Four Days Later from Europe.**

NEW YORK, July 6—The steamer Columbia, temporarily of the Collins line, arrived early this morning with Liverpool dates of the 24th June. The news is generally of but little interest. The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 21st. and the City of Washington on the 23d.

The frigate Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 22d, and would commence shipping the Atlantic cable forthwith.

The proceedings in Parliament were of but little importance. A resolution looking to procuring a supply of cotton from India had been introduced into the House of Commons, and was under discussion when the mails closed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Lord Chancellor stated that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had not yet been taken in reference to the legality of the opium trade of India and China.—Lord Panmure, in replying to the question, why the contract for the manufacture of several guns of large calibre had been intrusted to Americans, stated that an American gentleman, named Easthaw, had introduced an improvement into the manufacture of heavy pieces of ordnance, and had taken out a patent. The value of the improvement had been inquired into by a select committee at Woolwich, who had reported favorably thereon, and this report induced the government to enter into a contract with Easthaw to supply six guns of large calibre. Also, as the invention was protected by patent the patentee had the right to execute a contract where he pleased.

In the House of Commons the Jewish disabilities and oaths bill was so amended as to prevent Jews from holding any office whatever belonging to ecclesiastical courts, or in any other manner to wield influence in affairs of the church.

In the same House Mr. Smith moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of India."

He followed up the resolution with a speech, principally advocating the growth of cotton in India, stating that the Candeish alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced in the United States, and that there was plenty of English capital available to promote its cultivation, if a guarantee were given that proper facilities would be afforded by internal improvements and better government.

Mr. Mangles opposed the motion as unnecessary. He considered that India would supply all the cotton wanted if those who needed cotton would only help themselves.

Several other members spoke pro and con., when the debate was adjourned.

In France the election for the new crops legislatiff came off on Sunday and Monday. The split in the democratic opposition in Paris continued until the end. The general result would not be ascertained for several days, but there was but little doubt that the government had swept the provinces. The returns from Paris were conflicting. According to most accounts, the government had elected seven and the opposition three, the latter being Carnot, Goudchaux, and Cavaignac. A despatch to the London Times, however, says that Cavaignac did not receive an absolute majority, and that a new election would be ordered. The total vote of Paris was about 110,000 for the government and 95,000 for the opposition.—The question of the oath of fidelity to the Emperor remained in suspense, but it was considered certain that Cavaignac and Carnot would not refuse to take it, but would probably repeat the protest they made in 1852.

The grain crops of France were in a magnificent condition. It was believed that the grape disease had in a great measure disappeared, and a large vintage was anticipated.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journal of the 15th reports that at Sastago there had been some disturbances, with the cry of "Long live Charles VI," but no details were given. Republican proclamations had again been circulated in the capital, but they had been productive of but little effect.

More troops have been ordered to Havana.

Telegraphic reports say that the government was apprehensive of popular commotions at Barcelona, and has consequently adopted military precautions, which they anticipate will suppress any outbreak.

The position of the Mexican question is believed to be no nearer a satisfactory result than at last accounts.

**Three Days Later from Europe.**

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer Arabia arrived here this evening about 8 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 27th ult.

The Ariel arrived at Southampton on Friday.

The Arabia brings 100 passengers. She passed on the 28th the steamer America from Boston.

The steamer Indiana, hence, arrived at Southampton on the 25th, the Ariel on the 26th, and the Washington on the 27th.

ENGLAND.—The Jewish oath bill passed the House of Commons by a large majority.

The English cabinet have conferred the title of Prince Consort upon Prince Albert, thereby making him legally a member of the British royal family, but without giving him any additional authority.

Victoria's Cross of the order of valor, was distributed by the Queen in Hyde Park with imposing ceremonies and an immense attendance.

None of the telegraph cable had yet been taken on board the Niagara. The work, however, was expected to commence on Monday, the 29th. The officers of the Niagara had been invited to a banquet by the American Chamber of Commerce.

FRANCE.—The opposition have only some half a dozen representatives in the Federal Legislature.

Napoleon had gone to Plomliers.

New elections in cases where no absolute majority was given were to take place on Sunday the 5th of July.

RUSSIA.—The Czar had started on his German tour.

There are rumors of an intended meeting between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia on the Danish question.

SPAIN.—Madrid letters speak doubtfully of the peaceful settlement of the Spanish and Mexican dispute. The British minister is again strongly protesting against the Cuban slave trade.

The Spanish and Mexican difficulty is threatening.

INDIA.—A mutiny of a very serious character among the native troops in India had taken place.—The natives had taken possession of Delhi and massacred the Europeans.

**Later from Havana.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 6th.—The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, from New York via Havana on the 3d inst., arrived here to-day. She discharged her cargo outside of quarantine.

The papers furnished state that the new troops recently arrived from Spain have been distributed throughout the island for acclimation.

**Latest from Utah.**

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Deseret News of May 27 announces the return of Brigham Young to Salt Lake city, after an absence of sixteen days.

The harvest prospects of the Territory were very flattering.

**Kansas Democratic Nominating Convention.**

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Kansas dates to the 3d instant are received. A democratic convention met at Lecompton on the 2d inst. Judge Elmore presided.—Ex-Gov. Ransom, of Michigan, was nominated for Congress by a two-thirds vote over Hon. Ely Moore.

A resolution endorsing the policy of Governor Walker and expressing a determination to support him was adopted.

**Seizure of a Slaver.**

NEW YORK, July 7.—The barque Pauchita arrived here to day in charge of a British officer from the river Congo, where she was seized as a slaver by the English ship of war Sappho.

**Particulars of the Fire in Hayti, &c.**

NEW YORK, July 7.—By an arrival here the report of the disastrous fire in St. Domingo is confirmed.—It broke out about midnight on the 12th of June, and destroyed one hundred houses and stores. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

The same vessel reports that salt is abundant at Imagua and Fortune's islands, at ten cents per bushel.

**The Death of Mr. Marcy.**

ALBANY, July 6.—Mr. Marcy's death occurred at the San Souci Hotel at Balston Spa, on Saturday. He complained of pain in the side shortly after breakfast, and walked to Doctor Moore's, but not finding him, he returned to his room at the hotel. The doctor came in a few minutes to see him, and on going to his room found Mr. Marcy dead, lying on his couch with an open book on his breast. He had just written a letter to the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia.

The Common Council of this city have sent a deputation to bring the remains here, where his funeral will take place on Wednesday next.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ALBANY, July 6.—Great preparations are making here for the funeral of Mr. Marcy. The remains will leave for Albany to-morrow in a special train, and will be received by the Burgess Corps and escorted to the capitol. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, from the church, where the service will be conducted by Rev. Drs. Sprague, Hague and Welch.

All business will be suspended. The common council, societies and various notabilities of the city and vicinity will attend. An invitation has been sent to prominent individuals in all the other cities of the State. A committee of the Burgess Corps have the matter in hand, and there will no doubt be a splendid funeral pageant.

The committee of arrangements this morning received the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, July 6.

"J. Sanderpool, Chairman, &c.—The President and every member of the cabinet would derive a mournful satisfaction in attending the funeral obsequies of their old valued friend and companion, and nothing but a pressure of important business prevents their performing the sad duty.

JAS. BUCHANAN."

Replies to invitations to attend the funeral were also received from ex-President Fillmore and ex-Governor Seymour, regretting their inability to attend. Governor King, Hons. Hamilton Fish and Washington Hunt have signified their intention to be present. Major Gen'l Wood has accepted the offer to act as grand marshal on the occasion. The fire department held a meeting to-night and resolved to turn out in a body.

**Sudden Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, was found dead in his room at Ballston yesterday at noon. He appeared to be in his usual health the day previous.

**Fourth of July in New York.—Bloody Riots.—Ten Persons Killed and Many Wounded, &c.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—Several riots occurred here yesterday, the most serious of which originated in the Bowery, between a mob from the Five Points and a party of Bowery boys. The fight continued with great ferocity for an hour, clubs, stones, bottles and fire arms being freely used, and the Five Pointers being in the end gradually driven back. Eight persons were killed in this riot, and about thirty, including several of the policemen were wounded. At one time the rioters had the streets barricaded, thus defying the policemen, of whom upwards of one hundred were present. Three regiments of State troops were ordered out and kept in reserve, but their services were not required, as the riot was finally suppressed by the exertions of the police.

In the minor riots of the day two persons were killed and some twenty or thirty badly wounded. In nearly all these disturbances the ex-policemen were conspicuous actors.

With the exception of these riots among the rowdies, the day passed off finely. The weather was propitious, and the military and civic displays were brilliant and imposing. The fireworks in Brooklyn, Williamsburg and other suburbs were of the most gorgeous description. The pyrotechnic display of the city proper was postponed on account of the partial damage done to some pieces by the damp weather of the week.

After the close of the military review, General Sandford gave a grand collation at his house. Gov. King, Mayor Wood, and others, were present and made speeches in response to complimentary toasts.

**Fourth of July Celebration at Boston—Terrible explosion and loss of Life.**

BOSTON, July 5.—Independence day was celebrated here with the usual demonstrations, the weather being fine. In the evening as the fireworks were progressing upon the common, a shell-rocket mortar burst, killing George P. Teuksbury, formerly harbor master, Asa L. Lilly, Patrick Cook, and John McMahon, Wiseman Marshall, the tragedian and John C. Robinson were badly injured.

**From Havana.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer Cahawba, from New Orleans, via Havana, with dates to the 30th, has arrived. Sugar and molasses are unchanged.—Freights are dull. The health of the Island is good. The Spanish fleet remains quiet.

**Departure of Steamers.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer Ericsson, for Liverpool, sailed hence yesterday.

The steamer Illinois, with the California mails, sails on Monday.

**Factory Burnt.**

TROY, N. Y., July 5.—The woollen mill of the Troy Woolen Company at Albia, was burnt yesterday, involving a loss of $50,000 on which there is insurance to the amount of $30.00).

**The New Tariff in Operation.**

To day, the 1st of July, the new tariff act passed at the late session of Congress goes into operation, and cannot fail to have an important effect upon the commercial trade of the country. The following, prepared at the time of the passage of the bill—and believed to be generally correct—shows at a glance the rates established by the new law compared with the tariff of 1836, which the new bill amends:

| | Tariff of 1846. per cent. | New Tariff. per cent. | Reduction. per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scedule A | 100 | 30 | 70 |
| " B | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| " C | 30 | 24 | 6 |
| " D | 25 | 19 | 6 |
| " E | 20 | 15 | 5 |
| " F | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| " G | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| " H | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| " I | Free | Free | .... |

The principal changes are as follows:

*In Schedule A, from 100 to 30 per cent.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brandies | Liquors | Arrack |
| Cordials | Absynthe | Maraschine |
| Gin | Curacoa | Other Spirits |

*In Schedule B, from 50 to 30 per cent.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All Wines in W'd | Segars | Ebony |
| Man'f Tobacco | Champagnes | Cut Glass |

*In Schedule C, from 30 to 24 per cent,*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silks | Iron | Wine, bottled |
| Fine Woolens | Iron Fabrics | Ale and Beer |
| Fire arms | Bonnets | Sugars |
| Copper ware | Combs | Syrups |
| Cutlery | Clothing | Molasses |
| Laces of Metal | Jewelry | Embroideries |
| Paper Fabrics | Glassware | Tin Fabrics |
| Cheese | Chinese ware | Carpeting |

*In Schedule D, from 25 to 19 per cent.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flannels | Mohair | Feathers |
| Barges | Matting | Floor Cloths |
| Yarns | Fabrics of Hair | Cordage |
| Cotton Laces | Cotton Prints | Worsted Goods |

*In Schedule D, from 20 to 15 per cent.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linen | Oils | Paper and Periodicals |
|

### Sugar.

Of the gross total quantity of all sugar (unrefined) imported into Great Britain last year, and retained for home consumption, amounting to 6,813,470 cwt., all but 1,618,750 cwt. came from the British Colonies.

The quantity of foreign sugar consumed in Great Britain has been relatively diminishing for several years past, while that of colonial sugar is steadily increasing. The quantity of *foreign* imported and retained for domestic consumption last year was 1,618,750 cwt., and in former years was as follows, namely: In 1855, 2,321,434 cwt; in 1854, 2,439,291 cwt.; in 1853, 1,531,978 cwt.; in 1852, 683,526 cwt.; in 1851, 1,379,060 cwt.; in 1850, 908,395 cwt.

The entire import of colonial sugar last year, as stated, in hogsheads of 10 cwt. each, for the purpose of comparison with the Louisiana article, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| British West Indies | 281,428 hhds. |
| Mauritius | 163,702 " |
| East Indies | 117,526 " |
| Total | 562,656 " |

The principal portion of that from the the British West Indies must have been from Jamaica, as Barbadoes is a small island, not capable probably of producing more than 40,000 hhds; and the other small islands produce but little.

Of the foreign sugar, the import last year was from the following places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cuba | 49,877 hhds. |
| Porto Rico | 17,372 " |
| Dutch Guiana | 3,857 " |
| United States | 1,896 " |
| Brazil | 40,696 " |
| Philippines | 18,728 " |
| Holland | 3,572 " |
| Portugal | 2,161 " |
| Total | 138,559 " |

The entire consumption of sugar in Great Britain is about 50 per cent. more than the quantity of a full crop in Louisiana, though it is nine or ten times the quantity of that crop last year, which was the smallest ever made, taking into consideration the land under cultivation. A full crop in Louisiana would probably now be half a million hogsheads. It will reach 300,000 this year, and quite probably 350,000. Last year it was less than 80,000 hogsheads.

The English papers estimate that the high cost of sugar has diminished the consumption one-third in that country. In the United States the consumption has also been greatly checked, while the stock is large. There will be in the bonded warehouses of the Government on the 1st of July, not less than $20,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses; and it is quire probable the holders, before they are through with it, will be compelled to submit to an average decline of 20 per cent., equal to a loss of $4,000,000.

The amount of sugar exported from the Mauritius, or the Isle of France in 1843, was 55,125,758 pounds; in 1850, it was 110,937,388 pounds; and in 1855 it reached to 253,892,673 pounds. This was an increase of nearly two hundred million pounds in twelve years; and this increase was very steady, the only years that showed a falling off, as compared with their immediate predecessors, being 1847, 1848, 1850 and 1854, being earlier than the commencement of the present high prices of sugar. The amount exported from the island since 1855 we have no means of ascertaining.

The vine disease of Madeira has caused the sugar cane to be again cultivated in that island. Shortly after the discovery of Madeira, the cane was there introduced from one of the Mediterranean countries, and soon became the staple of that place, so that sugar-loaves form part of the Madeira coat of arms. The abundant produce of the West India Islands, which were discovered about three-quarters of a century after Madeira was first visited by the Portuguese, rendered the production of sugar in the latter unprofitable, while the Madeira vintage was unrivalled. In 1852 the vine disease first showed itself, and Madeira grapes will soon become as much a matter of tradition as the golden apples of Hesperides. The people turned their attention to the cultivation of the cane, in which their ancestors had been so successful, and thousands of acres were planted with it. The business had been found to pay well, much better, indeed, than that of wine making. Unfortunately, no sugar has been made from the cane of Madeira, most of the juice being converted into ardent spirit. In 1855 the number of gallons of juice made was 311,500. It takes five gallons of juice to make one gallon of spirit. In 1856 there were eighteen sugar mills at work on the island crushing cane. The reason why no sugar has been made is, that competition with the established producing countries was thought impossible, but, at present prices, it ought to pay to make sugar in Greenland.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE INITIATION OF A SON OF MALTA BY A POLICEMAN.—We heard a few days since an ex-police officer, now a constable, give a description (as he heard it) of the initiation of a Son of Malta. If what he says be true, we do not blame the timid for being a little backward in joining them. We, however, rather think he has an imaginative ear.—We give his story in his own language as near as we can remember it:

"I was placed one night last summer on the corner of certain streets. The Sons of Malta held their meeting just opposite from where I was standing.—My attention was attracted by seeing some mysterious movements going on. The first thing I knew all the lights were put out and a solemn silence reigned. In a few minutes the lights were re-lit and then commenced the awfulest row I ever heard. What few words I could hear I was satisfied that they had tied the fellow, whoever he was, and was lowering and hoisting him through a trap door—I could hear them say, *lower!* LOWER!! and then *higher!* HIGHER!! and then it was still for a few seconds. I think that during this pause they untied the fellow, and a general row commenced. The fellow must have given them a good fight. I could hear the chains rattling about the room, like hail stones; but in a short time they conquered him, and I think they must have given him *a thousand lashes.* (The reason I suppose was because he resisted them.) About this time, one of our citizens was crossing the street just under the window, I heard them cry out, "LOOK OUT!" I just had time to warn this citizen, when he ran out of the way as soon as possible. I heard something fall, and I was perfectly satisfied that they had thrown him out of the three story window. I repaired to the guard house for assistance, and then went back and took a good look, and the names of all who came out of the room. I could never hear of a man missing, but if I had, I should have had every one of them arrested."

We learn, from good authority, that on a certain night last summer, whilst the Sons were initiating a member, a dog, who had gained admittance, got frightened and leaped out of the window, but miraculously, did not get the least hurt. This may have been what our frightened friend heard fall.

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MANUFACTURE OF COUNTERFEIT WINES.—The following singular fact is recorded by the Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce:*

"Looking just now at a list of joint stock companies, I was struck with the title the General Company of Factitious or Counterfeit Wines, formally sanctioned by the Prefect of Police. It is stated in the advertisement that no grape juice nor alcohol is used; but the ingredients are not specified. The capital of the company is two millions of francs; the shares are twenty thousand in number; the product is sold at from four to eight cents the quart, and has the taste, the appearance, and 'all the hygienic qualities of the good and natural wines.' The company has been quite successful; the dividends have been six per cent., besides an adequate reserve. The wines are subjected to chemical analysis by authority."

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A FAR WEST SANCTUM.—The Kansas correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in a recent letter to that paper, thus describes the sanctum of the editor of the Weekly Herald, printed in Leavenworth (Kansas) City, at that time he made a visit:

It will not be amiss here to give you a sketch of the office as presented to the eye of a stranger from Va. "A visit to the printing office afforded a rich treat. One entering the first room on the right hand three law 'shingles' were on the door; on one side was a rich bed—French blankets, sheets, table cloths, shirts, cloaks and rugs, all together; on the wall hung hams, maps, venison and rich engravings; onions, portraits and boots; on the floor where a side of bacon, carved on the bone, corn and potatoes, stationery books; on a nice dressing case stood a wooden tray half full of dough, while crockery occupied the professional desk. In the room on the left—the sanctum—the housewife, cook and editor lived in glorious unity—one person. He was seated on a stool, with a paper before him on a piece of plank, writing a vigorous knock down to an article in the Kickapoo Pioneer, a paper of a rival city. The cooking stove was at his left, and tin kettles all round, the corn cake was doin,' and instead of scratching his head for an idea, as editors often do, he turned the cake and went ahead."

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From the N. Y. Day Book of 7th inst.

### The Common Council.

An important meeting of both boards of the Common Council took place last evening. The following message was received from the Mayor, and 15,000 copies ordered to be printed:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 6, 1857.

*To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen—*

GENTLEMEN—It has been decided that at least one of the outrageous and tyrannical acts of the Legislature is valid. The Court of Appeals declares the bill creating a Metropolitan Police district not to be repugnant to the letter of the constitution, and hence to be obeyed and respected by the authorities and people of New York.—By this decision the heretofore supposed guaranties of the constitution, which seemed to secure to the people of the several counties, cities, towns and villages the right of representative local government, can be avoided or nullified by combining two or more counties and thus forming new political divisions of the State. If this is the true interpretation of the constitution, that instrument should be amended before all municipal power shall be consolidated in the hands of the unscrupulous regency now dominant in the State government; and it behooves the authorities and people of New York to throw themselves upon the justice and sympathies of their brethren of the State in order to obtain a redress of grievancies If the Empire City can be thus struck down by the bold tyranny of a profligate Legislature, other cities and towns and villages may be likewise subjugated If the wealth of this metropolis has excited the avarice, its numbers the partizan desires, and its anti-abolition proclivities the hatred of the ruling dynasty at Albany, other communities with like advantages may fall a prey to like designs.

Independent of consideration for their own homestead rights, surely the people of the State cannot be indifferent spectators to this absorption of and humiliation of this noble city. I am confident they will listen to our appeal and respond to our demands for aid. Let our brethren of the interior look upon us as now presenting a government almost hopelessly prostrated; indeed, with little or no government of our own creation. Deprived of the rights of electing our principal rulers, and those elective shorn by legislative curtailments of authority and official dignity, we are reduced indeed to a pitiful vassalage, dependent upon a foreign power who appear to govern but to plunder and despise. And the new State police *regime* inaugurated in scenes of rapine, riot and bloodshed, is apparently without capacity or will to keep the peace, preserve the lives, or protect the property of the citizens. Those necessary and hitherto peacefully executed functions of civil government seem to require a standing military force to enforce their execution. To this condition have we come at last—the result of the State usurpation upon our municipal rights, and we have no appeal except to that higher court of popular suffrage, which sooner or later must "review the reviewers." Therefore it is that I recommend an address to our brethren of the interior calling upon them to aid us in this hour of our deepest need, and to stand by us in a determined effort to restore to the government of the State its ancient integrity, and to the people of this city their chartered rights and the consequent available inherent privileges of self-government. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A resolution to give up the police property of the city to the State Commissioners was offered, and, after debate, referred to a committee to report on Wednesday night.

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A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—The London *Times* is in a painful state of excitement in reference to the poisoning propensities of the Chinese, and entertains the opinion that although the celestials are not at all formidable at close quarters, they may do considerable execution at long distances, with "Gunpowder" and "Canister." It is probable the editor of the *Times* is not very deeply interested in the tea trade. His warning, however, will carry dismay to myriads of venerable tea-drinkers, who can find no substitute for their favorite beverage. The most amusing part of the *Times* article is the coolness with which it assumes that "our wars" (that is, English wars,) have been as awfully destructive to human life in America, as the cholera or the yellow fever. We will not quarrel on this point, for from the annexed paragraph it will be seen that, as the nations ought to be united in their lives, so they will not be divided in their death:

"Is there anybody so foolish as to suppose that the Chinese will not poison every box or chest of tea, preserved ginger, sweetmeats, chow-chow, marmalade, or anything else that is exported from China for the use of foreigners? We believe honestly and truly that the destruction of human life in this country and in America, from the use of poisoned tea, will be the most fearful calamity that has ever visited the two countries in this century. It will kill more people in England than were killed in the Crimea. It will destroy more human life in the United States than our wars, the yellow fever or the cholera. People continue to drink tea, and think there is no danger! It will be a fatal mistake. Wait until the cargoes of tea now on their way to American ports are landed. Those who dream that we shall escape poisoned tea, had better preserve the extracts from the *Times*. We have no doubt that our warning articles about tea will save thousands of lives in this country. We wish all would take the warning in time."

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EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS POCKETED AND STILL A BEGGAR.—Gibson, the Black "Republican" Treasurer of the State of Ohio, prays lustily to his credulous victims. He has issued a manifesto to his immediate county constituents, in which he says:

"I have resigned the office to which a generous public called me, and am now the victim of slander, while a venal press seizes upon my misfortune as food for excitement. But to all this I must submit. I have implored the Great Ruler for wisdom and courage to meet it all."

In our opinion, he will want more "wisdom and courage" to meet the "Great Ruler" than he has yet evinced. Where is Beecher and the three thousand clergy? They should come to his relief and join in his supplication.

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Bochsa, the harpist, who recently died in Australia, left Madame Ann Bishop, who was with him in that heathenish country, the pleasant little *souvenir* of $50,000.

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### LAND WARRANTS.

WANTED by the 21st inst:

12 of 160 acres;
10 " 80 do;
46 " 40 do;
4 " 120 do.

The cash will be paid for the above at

BALDWIN'S,
38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

July 7th, 1857 257-1t—45-1t

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THE GREATEST DISCOVEERY OF THE AGE—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives, or any thing of the kind, for we have a predijuce against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in the last column at the Bottom of third page of this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye;" but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—[Missouri Republican.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally.

June 30.—252-2weod—44-2t.

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### TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election upon 6th day of August next, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. Grateful for the confidence and support which his fellow-citizens have heretofore extended to him, he trusts that his efforts to merit that confidence will secure to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the event of his re-election, he can only pledge a continuance of his honest effort to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of said office. SAMUEL R. BUNTING.

April 27th, 1857 196-tc

Herald and Com. copy tc.

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### NOTICE.

ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all *transient* Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

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### TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TRUSTING that I have hitherto discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Law to the satisfaction of all concerned, I announce myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the election to be held on the 6th day day of August next. JAS. A. WRIGHT.

June 18th, 1857 242-tc

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### Nervous and Rheumatic Affections!

HOLLAND BITTERS.

"We have used this medicine ourselves, and in many cases with the greatest success. The most celebrated of our German Physicians are recommending it. During this changeable weather, while most persons are troubled with nervous and rheumatic affections, it will be found a valuable remedy."—*Staats Zeitung.*

See advertisement.

July 7—257&44-1w.

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### MARRIED

At the Presbyterian Church, in this town, on Thurday afternoon, 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Greir, Mr. V BALLARD, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Mr. Jos. E. Haley, of Richmond, Va.

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### DIED.

On the 26th of May, at his private residence, in Lauderdale County, Mr. SOLOMON PIGFORD, in the 73d year of his age.

The following sentence, uttered by Rev. W. C. Emerson, on the occasion of his funeral, well deliniates the character of the deceased:

"Are industry, honesty, veracity, kindness, hospitality, innocence, conscientiousness, sincerity and piety, elements of a good man? Then all these traits centered in the life, and shone conspicuously in the character of Mr. Pigford during a long life. Truly was he one of the moral ornaments of the Presbyterian Church and the Christian religion."

A FRIEND.

[*Lauderdale (Miss.) Republican.*

Mr. Pigford was a native of New Hanover county, where he lived for 54 years, and where many of his relatives and friends still reside—men like himself.

In this town, on the evening of the 3d inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Junius D. Gardner, Esq., Mrs. MARGARET TOMKINS, aged 78 years.

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## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 2.—Schr. John, Burton, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, from New York, to George Harriss; with ice.

Brig Enterprise, Grindle, from New York, to Pierce & Dudley.

Sloop Gladiator, Swindell, from Washington, N. C., to J. R. Blossom; with corn.

Schr. Ella, Gaskill, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

3.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 3—Barque Medora, Ford, from New York, to J. C. Smith & Co.; with hay.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Midyett, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, from Rockland, Me., to Russell & Bro; with lime.

Schr. Exchange, Burch, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdse.

5—Dutch Barque Antze Visser, De Jouge, from Amsterdam, to H. B. Eilers.

Br. Brig Triumph, Atkinson, 8 days from Sackeville, N. B., to Adams, Bro. & Co; with hay, &c.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Williams, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdse

6—Schr Eureka, Morgan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 6—Schr. Devil Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Brig Leghorn, Rose, from Portland, Me., to Keith & Flanner; with hay.

Schr. New Republic, Baker, from Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis; with mdse.

Barque Sea Breeze, Hall, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co; with mdse.

July 6—Barque Evelyn, Ames, from New York, to J. C. Smith & Co.

7—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

8—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 8—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

July 3.—Schr. Araminta, White, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber.

Brig Albert Adams, Mayo, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

Brig B. K. Eaton, Gilkey, for Rio de Janeiro, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with lumber.

July 3—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, for Fairhaven, Mass., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Shackleford, for Boston, by George Harriss; with lumber

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

5—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

6—Schr Chief, Fountain, for Baltimore, by J & D McRae & Co; with lumber.

7—Steamer Black River, Barber, for Fayetteville, by D A Lamont.

Schr Wake, Wainright, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr L B Cowperthwaite, Beatty, for New York, by Geo Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Tern Schr Emily Ward, Bradley, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Barque Sarah, Stephens, for Curacoa, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

7.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

8—Schr. George M. Smith, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

9—Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harris; with naval stores.

Schr. Exchange, Burch, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

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### $50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, recently, negro man named LEWEY, and a woman named ADELINE. Lewey is rather dark complected, about five feet three inches high; blind in his left eye. Adeline is low and stout built, somewhat yellow complected, toes turned in, is bow-legged, and has a large stomach.

The above negroes may probably be lurking somewhere between Magnolia, in Duplin County, and Upper Black River, in New Hanover County.

I will give fifty dollars reward for the delivery of the above negroes to me, at my residence in New Hanover County, or twenty-five dollars for either, or a like sum for their confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get them. I will give the further sum of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person of trying to convey them off.

July 10.—45-3m*adv. JAS L. NEWKIRK.

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### EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT THE LAST TERM of the County Court of Brunswick, Co., qualified as Executor of the will of the late Miles Potter, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

F. W. POTTER, Executor.

June 29th, 1857. 251-6t—44-2t

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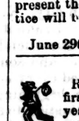

### $25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the first instant, his man EDWARD, about twenty-one years of age, five feet six inches high, small size; weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds; light complected; front teeth decaying; speaks slow and mild when spoken to. He is supposed to be lurking about Wilmington, where he formerly belonged to P. K. Dickinson, Esq.

The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or his lodgement in any jail so that I can get him.

SAMUEL ANDERS.

Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, N. C.

July 9th, 1857 259-3t—45-tf

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### CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby once more forewarned against trading for any Note, or paying any order with my name signed to it. I give this notice the second time, as I discover that there are notes and orders purporting to be signed by me, which have my name forged to them.—They will not be paid by me.

REUBEN EVERITT.

July 7th, 1857. 257-3t—45-1t*

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### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

June 23d, 1857 246-tf

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### ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* closed at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857. 175-6m—31-3m*

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GENTS' Summer Dress Hats: Leary, Genin, and Beebe's Silk Hats;
Drab and Brown Beavers;
Black Dress Cassimeres, &c., &c.

Examine our Summer Stock of Dress and Business Hats, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st.

June 5 CHAS. D. MYERS.

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### A RETIRED PHYSICIAN

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realising his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousand of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy.—Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explict directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grant street, Jersey City, N. Jersey.

June 12th, 1857 237-2m—42-2m

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### TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES OF TOPSAIL ACADEMY have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured for the ensuing scholastic year, the services of Mr. W. J. McKERRALL, who has heretofore discharged the duties of Principal of this Institution with such marked fidelity and efficiency.

*The routine of instruction* is specially adapted to the preparation of youth for a University course, and for the practical business of life. To this end, instruction of the most thorough character is imparted in the Grammars of the English, Latin and Greek languages, whilst the historians and poets of the two latter, requisite for admission to College are carefully read and critically analyzed. Much attention is also bestowed on Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, and other studies essential to a sound English Education.

The great object constantly kept in view, is to give thorough instruction in every branch of education professed to be taught, and we appeal to the patrons of this Institution to say if it has not fully accomplished this purpose.

The discipline is mild and easy to those who conduct themselves properly—whilst those regulations deemed essential to the proper government of youth, removed from the restraints of home, are enforced with firmness, but without harshness.

The location of this School is at the terminus of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington, in the midst of a highly moral neighborhood It is two miles from the Sound, and the air is purified and cooled throughout the summer months by the Sea breeze.—Board can be had at convenient places in the neighborhood at Ten Dollars per month.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Fall session will commence on Thursday, the 9th day of July, proximo.

TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the English branches | $15 00 |
| " Latin and Greek, together with the above | 25 00 |

One-half payable in advance, balance at end of the session.

Pupils will be charged from their entrance until the end of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness. For any further information, apply to

M. FOY, at Scott's Hill, or to
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington, N. C.

June 5th, 1857.—231-1aw6t—41-tf.

Weekly Herald and Weekly Commercial copy 6 times and send bills to this office.

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### BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting wi th great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggists generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1

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### NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just opened at the store on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair Brand;
40 do do Hasart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rica Sugar;
5 bbls Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls No. 1 Mackerel; besides a good many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,

Nov. 26th. 37 North Water st.

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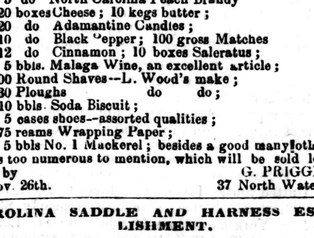
### CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



*Corner Market & Second sts, under the Carolina Hotel,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

Oct. 20—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS.

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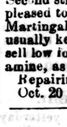
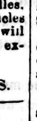
### OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness
AND
*TRUNK MANUFACTORY.*





THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

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BY EXPRESS THIS MORNING, another case of our Black Cassimere Hats. The most popular style of the season, well ventilated, light, cool and neat, they combine all the requisites of a comfortable and handsome Summer dress or business hat. A full supply of sizes now on hand, and such arrangements perfected, as will in future enable us to meet all calls for this "gem" hat.

CHAS. D. MYERS,
July 1st Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market St.

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### WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market st, near the wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and everything in his line.—Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,

Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 89 Canal st., New York, and
No. 5 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 12-tf

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## WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb. | | .25 | 27 |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | |
| ℔ 100 lbs. | | 5 00 | 6 50 |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | | 6 00 | 12 00 |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Tallow | | .16 | 18 |
| Adamantine | | .25 | 30 |
| Sperm | | .35 | 50 |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Java | | .16 | 18 |
| Laguayra | | .13½ | 14 |
| Rio | | .10½ | 12½ |
| St Domingo | | .10½ | 11½ |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | | .14 | 14½ |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ℔ bush | | 0 00 | 1 20 |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | | .9 | 9½ |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | | .00 | 21 |
| EGGS, ℔ doz. | | .22 | 25 |
| EMPTY BARRELS, each, | | | |
| Spts. Turp. | | 1 70 | 1 90 |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | | .45 | 50 |
| FISH, ℔ bbl, | | | |
| Mullets | | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Mac'rel, No 1 | | 00@20 | 00 |
| do. No. 2 | | 00@15 | 00 |
| do. No. 3 | | 11 00@12 | 00 |
| Herrings, East | | 4 50@ | 5 00 |
| Dry Cod, | | | |
| ℔ cwt. | | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Family | | .7 75 | 8 00 |
| Superfine | | .7 25 | 7 50 |
| Fine | | .6 75 | 7 00 |
| Cross | | .6 25 | 6 50 |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Under 1 ton, per lb. | | | .3½ |
| One ton and under 5, | | | |
| per ton, | | 65 00 | |
| 5 tons and over, " | | 62 50 | |
| LAND PLASTER, per bbl. | | 1 50 | |
| Per ton | | 9 00 | |
| GRAIN, ℔ bush. | | | |
| Corn | | 0 90 | 92 |
| Oats | | .65 | 68 |
| White Beans | | 75 | 2 00 |
| Cease, Cow | | 1 30 | 1 40 |
| Rice, rough | | 0 00 | 1 00 |
| do., clean, | | | |
| ℔ lb. | | .0 | 5 |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | | 0 00 | 1 00 |
| N. River | | 0 82½ | 0 90 |
| N. Carolina | | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| English, ass'd | | .4½ | 00 |
| American, ref. | | .5½ | 00 |
| do. sheer | | .0 | 00 |
| do. hoop | | .0 | 7 |
| Swede | | .5½ | 00 |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| do. fm store | | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.) | | | |
| Whiskey | | .35 | 37½ |
| N. E. Rum | | .50 | 55 |
| Gin | | .45 | 50 |
| Brandy | | .45 | 50 |
| do. Apple | | .60 | 75 |
| do. Peach | | .85 | 1 25 |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | | | |
| Floor. B'ds | | .0 00 | 10 00 |
| Wide do | | 6 50 | 7 00 |
| Scantling | | 0 00 | 4 25 |
| MOLASSES, per gallon. | | | |
| Cuba | | .54 | 55 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. | | | |
| Virgin | | 0 00 | 3 65 |
| Yellow dip | | .0 00 | 2 80 |
| Hard | | .0 00 | 1 40 |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | | .0 00 | 1 35 |
| do., in order | | 0 00 | 1 50 |
| Pitch | do | .0 00 | 1 50 |
| Rosin, No. 1, 2 | | 00 | 6 00 |
| do. No. 2, 1 | | 60 | 1 75 |
| do. No. 3, 1 | | 40 | 1 50 |
| Sp'ts Turp., | | | |
| ℔ gallon | | .00 | 41 |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | | .26 | 30 |
| NAILS, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Cut | | .4½ | 4¾ |
| Wrought | | .10 | 12½ |
| OILS, ℔ gallon. | | | |
| Sperm | | .2 00 | 2 25 |
| Linseed, raw | | 1 5 | 1 20 |
| do. boiled | | 1 5 | 1 25 |
| PEA NUTS, bush. | | 00 | 0 00 |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush | | 0 00@ | 0 00 |
| Irish, do.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 6, 1857.


### To-Morrow, July Fourth, 1857.

We know how much to value friends when called upon to part with them. We know what estimate to place upon blessings, when threatened with their loss. Time which the wayward votary of pleasure makes it his business to kill, becomes more precious than any earthly thing, when the sands in the hour-glass of life can apparently be counted. We cling to old associations and institutions with a more regretful feeling, as dangers threaten their permanence, and our judgments assure us that the time may come, and, if the same tide continues to set, must come, when we will be called upon to resign them, with all their cherished memories. With what a longing, lingering look, the great-hearted, sober-headed men of the revolution, took leave of the old land of their fathers, cast off the political ties and associations of a life-time—the ideas of loyalty, with which nearly all had grown up—the old reminiscences of glory connected with the "meteor flag" of Britain, that had been theirs too, is told in every page of our history prior to the Declaration of Independence. That instrument itself, teems with evidences of the same feeling. When, one year before, the men of Mecklenburg sent on *their* Declaration to the Continental Congress, it was deemed premature by that grave and thoughtful body. All things had to be tried before hope could be abandoned, and the irrevocable step taken. And when the time did come, when that step was taken, who can say that, in the inmost hearts of the noble band of signers, many a pulse did not throb painfully, many a tender cord strain to its almost tension, scarcely less with a sense of deep responsibility for the future, then with sad and pleasing memories of the past.

A few brief years more—a mere point in the life of a great nation, will complete the cycle of a century since the proclamation of independence, from the steps of the old State House in Philadelphia. Even then some few survivors of the early struggle may still linger upon the confines of existence, venerable but feeble relics of a past age and time, talking, as old age will talk, of the deeds of their youth, as things of yesterday, while the great movements of later years will be to them as a distant murmur, wafted onward by the winds and passing away unheeded.

1876 is but nineteen years removed from us. A narrow gap, but one which may be sufficiently deep to swallow up much of what now appears permanent. Who, in truth, is bold enough to span that gap with the frail bridge of speculation. The ranting demagogue may pile up tropes and figures, and beguile his hearers with vague talk of the American Eagle and the Glorious Union. The patriotic orator, full of the inspiration of the day, and warmed by its associations, may hopefully deem that the great work done by the men of the last century—the mighty fabric of constitutional liberty erected by their wisdom and their sacrifices, is beyond the reach of sacrilegious hands; but the thoughtful observer must reluctantly acknowledge to his own heart, that so surely as to-morrow's sun will rise, so surely will the present tendency of things, if persevered in, eventuate in a dissolution of the Union, or a perversion of its powers and capacities from their original and constitutional objects—a perversion to which dissolution is to be preferred ten times over.

Up to the final moment, the men of '76 clung with regretful feelings to the past. They disliked to take the last irrevocable step—to make a breach that no time could close—a gulf into which must be thrown all former associations. Yet when the time had come, they took the step—they made the breach—they opened the gulf, and cast into it all fond memories of the political past.

With how much fuller warrant and better cause should the men of this day cling to *their* past—a past which has already assumed its high place in the fixed records of history, while its kindly presence even now lingers among us in the persons of some of its venerable actors. Its sun is nearly set, but its parting rays yet lend a golden lining to the dark clouds that sadden our national sky, and brighten with their parting radiance the bow of promise that still spans the horizon of the future. That future is not without hope, but it is not without fear. Strong are the cords that bind the different sections of the Union, but, like vast cables chafing on the rugged rock, they are parting, strand by strand, slowly it may be—none the less surely. When the last tie shall have given way, the different sections must drift assunder, and the only hope will be that they may do so without dashing against each other in stern collision, to mutual ruin. It is still time to arrest the progress of events to this fatal consummation. With this progress unarrested, it must soon be too late. Our national anniversaries should no longer be mere holidays. They no longer mark alone the return of a day of national rejoicing. The orator cannot content himself simply with glorying over the great event in honor of which the day is celebrated;—he is forced to add the ominous congratulation that we can once again meet around a common altar to rejoice over the prosperity of a common country, and the more ominous question will obtrude itself on the mind—How long will this be so? Hope alone remains in place of the proud security of former days. Well might all men in all parts of this vast country re-echo the prayer of Governor Wise. "May God revive our Revolutionary feelings!" And especially should this aspiration dwell with the people of the South. The men of the Revolution were patient, long suffering, clinging fondly to the associations of the past, cherishing hope even when hope appeared to have departed; but when the time had finally arrived in which decisive action or ignominious submission were the only alternatives, there was then no faltering in their ranks, no reliance upon empty words—no looking back. They had counted the cost, and they stood the hazard of the die.

But we grow sombre—perhaps we feel so. Let us rejoice that we can still celebrate the "glorious Fourth," and enjoy one day free from the toil and moil, the tear and wear and worriment of life. Let us think only of what is bright; the reverse comes often enough, and soon enough, without our seeking and against our will.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

### The Fourth.

The day was ushered in with the usual demonstrations. Cannon were fired, bells rung, and all the accustomed manifestations made. During the greater part of Saturday the town seemed almost deserted. Everybody appeared to have left on the steamboat excursions, or gone off on the railroads or rode down to the sound to witness the boat-races, or taken themselves off to some distant retreat. Upon the whole, the occasion, if passing off quietly was none the less pleasant, and would have been marred by no unpleasant circumstance had it not been for a very painful and fatal accident which occurred on the opposite side of the river during the firing of the noon-day salute. From some cause, the third gun that was to be fired, went off prematurely, while the charge was being rammed home, and a man named Kent, who was engaged in ramming it was so terribly injured by the discharge as to leave no hope of his recovery. He died on Saturday night. His injuries were of such a fearful character as to render death a happy release from his agonies. Mr. Kent, we believe, leaves a family. He had been sometime since employed as a watchman at Messrs. Kidder & Martin's Steam Mill, whether he was still so employed we do not know, but rather think he was.

The procession and ceremonies at the Court House came off at a comparatively early hour, earlier than we had anticipated, though in strict conformity with the programme. The court-room was crowded by a very brilliant audience—so much crowded indeed that we found it impossible to obtain admittance, and were forced to catch the remarks of the orator as best we could on the outside, where, spite of the inconvenience we maintained our stand, an eager and gratified listener throughout. The National and Mecklenburg declarations were read well and impressively by Julius Wright and DeBrutz Cutlar, Esqrs., and the oration delivered by A. M. Waddell, Esq. Mr. Waddell's effort was really and truly a good one, well conceived, appropriate and in fine taste. The theme was the Union—a theme suitable to the day. Its blessings were dwelt upon—the dangers that threatened it pointed out to be guarded against—the exhibitions of patriotism that gave hope cited as grounds and examples for emulation. And while the patriotism that had redeemed much of evil in the Legislative halls and public movements was pointed out, another kind of patriotism was not forgotten—the patriotism of those whose gentle influence was exercised through other channels and in other modes. The daughters of America had taken in hand the performance of a duty too long neglected by her sons, and the Mount Vernon Association marked woman's reverence for the first of Americans and of men.

We would take pleasure in giving a more detailed report of Mr. Waddell's address, but situated as we were, we could only catch the drift without being able to follow the details, any attempt to report which, could only result in doing injustice to a composition worthy of better and more permanent record.

During the delivery of the Oration, some four to six representatives of juvenile columbia, vulgarly known as "Young America," kept tumbling up and down the stairs with vast energy and noise, to the great irritation of all who tried to listen.

We learn that the boat-race at the Sound was quite a pleasant affair. Some eight boats started. The flag was adjudged to that belonging to Paxton Watters, Esq., although we have heard that that belonging to E. D. Hall, Esq., would most probably have been the victor, but for some misunderstanding about the ground to be sailed over. Such is the talk.

The German Volunteers turned out at an early hour, and paraded in honor of the day. Owing to a disputed claim for precedence, they did not join with the other Companies at the regular time. We trust that this matter may be satisfactorily arranged. It is doing harm to our whole Military organization here.

The Fourth of July is a day by itself, and it would hardly be expected that it should go off without some little drinking, but upon the whole, there was less than usual, and no noise nor ill nature. The approach of Sunday may have had its influence. At any rate the town was quiet rather earlier than on the average of nights.

The excursionists to Smithville and elsewhere enjoyed themselves, we believe, and met with no accident. So passed the 4th, and so it will stay past until another year shall have rolled around.

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DECIDED THE QUESTION.—On the 2nd inst., the Court of Appeals, the Court of last resort in the State of New York, delivered its decision, affirming the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill. The Judges stood four for to two against. Mayor Wood has discharged his Police.

There is still this difficulty remaining:—Who is to pay this State Police. According to law the Board of Supervisors are to indicate the number of the police to be employed and paid. That board has fixed the number at five, being one for each commissioner appointed by the Governor. The Commissioners have appointed five hundred and are appointing more, though, in effect New York is without police, and every man must practically be a law unto himself—his own protector and the avenger of his own wrongs. The growth of crime and violence in N. Y. is without precedent or parallel in a civilized and christian community at a period of profound peace.—What all this is to result in, it is impossible to say. Mayor Wood might as well resign and the city authorities disband, since the Black Republican Legislature has in effect abrogated the city charter and absorbed the city government. Verily, these parties of a day, are dangerous affairs.

During the month of June, there were 6 murders perpetrated in New York City, 9 cases of garrote, 6 burglaries, 18 violent assaults, 19 larcenies, 3 suicides. Quite an array.

The merchants of New York have come forward to pay all the expenses incurred by Mayor Wood in prosecuting his appeal from the Supreme Court. The amount will exceed twenty thousand dollars.

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THE CROPS.—The Tarboro' Southerner of the Fourth, states that the farmers in that vicinity, are harvesting their wheat, which promises to yield abundantly.

The Halifax Republican was shown on Monday, June 29th, a cotton bloom grown in that county, and the Southerner reports seeing one on Tuesday the 2d ult. The cotton fields generally in Edgecombe, begin to wear a very promising aspect.

The Greensboro' Patriot and Flag, represents the wheat harvest in the middle and western counties as being in full progress. It learns from every quarter that the crops are very heavy and the yield abundant.

The prospects throughout Europe are of the most flattering character. The weather magnificent, and the crops promising an immense yield not only in Great Britain but on the Continent.

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THE COOL WEATHER.—For a few days past the weather has been unusually cool. The papers from all points, contains notices of very heavy showers of hail. Perhaps the cool weather with us may have some connection with the hail storms elsewhere. The latest we have heard of was at and in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The hailstones were as large as hen eggs, and broke all the panes of glass on the windward side of the houses.

### Office Broken Into.

The County Court Clerk's Office, in this town, was broken into last night, through the window. The desk used by Mr. Bunting for keeping his papers, &c., together with various drawers, were broken open and the papers overhauled. None of the papers appear to have been taken. There was no money in the office.

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THE PETERSBURG (VA.,) EXPRESS.—The Express of Saturday, the 27th ult., shown us by a friend, complains that the Journal of the Wednesday preceding, was so badly printed that it could not be read at the Express office. We cannot say how the Express has been printed recently, as it has not reached us for weeks past. Is the Express sent to us, or is it not? We ask for information. We like to exchange with the Express, but do not like to keep sending *without* an exchange.

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FLOUR AT FAYETTEVILLE.—The Fayetteville Observer learns from Mr. Sedbury, the inspector, that the quantity of flour received at the Fayetteville Flour Warehouse for the year ending on the 30th ult., was 13,825 barrels, being 3,395 barrels less than for the year ending June 30th, 1856.

### For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the *Carolinian*, published at Columbia; S. C., there appeared, several days ago, a letter from a correspondent who signs himself "G," dated from Portsmouth, Va. The writer, of course, being nothing more than a disinterested traveler, undertakes to give a right smart whitewashing to the upper route of travel through Charlotte, Salisbury and Raleigh, over which he has lately had the extreme felicity of traveling, and, at the same time, attempts to disparage the lower route, though Wilmington.—It seems that he has been taking a trip from Columbia, S. C., to Portsmouth, Va., and, in order that he may render some essential service to people who are in the habit of passing over railroads, he gives them the information, in this letter of his, that the route which he traveled is the quickest and the best. Now this is a matter of some moment to one who travels often, and, if it be so, the traveling public should know it. It is right and proper that the public should be informed of the quickest and best route for travel. The number of travelers has grown to be so large of late years, that it will effect a great saving of the wear and tear of human flesh, if the quickest and best route can only be ascertained with certainty. Somehow or other, we have had an impression that the lower route, through this place, was not behind the upper route in point of time, or greater in respect to distance. If we have been mistaken in this impression, then we have lost both our chain and chronometer.

But to the letter of our correspodent "G". He says,—"Travelers from Columbia should know that by leaving at 9 a. m., and coming right through, they will reach Weldon the next day by 11¼ a. m.; whereas, if they take the train for Kingsville at 5½ a. m., and go by Wilmington, they do not arrive until 2 p. m., the next day, or 2¾ hours later; so that the upper route has the advantage of making the journey in 6¼ *hours less time*."

Again he says,—"At 5½ a m., we took the Raleigh & Gaston Road for Weldon, (97 miles) and accomplished it by 11¼ a. m. There we rested nearly three hours in the Exchange Hotel, waiting for the arrival of the train from Wilmington."

Well now, is this so? Can it be so?

We shall not endeavor to refute it by making counter-statements of our own, but shall do so to the entire satisfaction of every one who reads this, whether he travels or not. And it shall be done by the use of that language whose logic never fails, viz: figures.

G. says, "travelers leaving Columbia at 9 a. m., get to Weldon by the upper route at 11¼ a. m. next day," whereas, leaving Columbia at 5½ a. m., they do not get to Weldon by the lower route until 2 p. m. next day, or 2¾ hours later."

The time for making the run between Columbia and Weldon over the lower route *via* Kingsville and Wilmington, according to the schedules of the several Roads which do the service—which schedules are accessible to any one who desires to be correctly informed in the matter, for they are published in all of the travelers' guide books of the country, is as follows:

Leave Columbia at 5 40 a. m.
Arrive at Kingsville 7 05 a. m.—1 hour 25 min.—25 miles.
Leave Kingsville at 7 15 a. m.
Arrive in Wilmington 3 30 p. m.—8 hours 15 min.—171 miles.
Leave Wilmington at 4 30 p. m.
Arrive in Weldon 1 00 a. m.—8 hours 30 min.—162 miles.
Leave Weldon at 5 00 a. m.
Arrive in Portsmouth 1 30 p. m.—8 hours 30 min.—80 miles.
Total running time 26 hours 40 minutes.
Time lost in transfers 5 do. 10 do.

Time *via* this route 31 do. 50 do.

Now this is by one schedule, and the *longer* one of the two. Yet this schedule will very well bear a comparison with the schedule of the upper route, which we also give here, so that there may be no mistake about the *quickest route*. But let us see the other schedule, for the lower or Wilmington route.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Columbia at | 3.45 P. M. |
| Arrive at Kingsville at | 5.35 P. M. |
| Leave Kingsville at | 5.45 P. M. |
| Arrive in Wilmington at | 4.00 A. M. |
| Leave Wilmington at | 6.00 A. M. |
| Arrive in Weldon at | 2.00 P. M. |
| Leave Weldon at | 2.00 P. M. |
| Arrive in Portsmouth at | 6 00 P. M. |
| Total running time | 24.05 hours. |
| Time in transfers | 2.10 " |
| Total time through | 26.15 " |

*Difference in favor of lower route, via Kingsville and Wilmington, 6 hours 45 minutes.*
*Difference in distance, in favor of lower route, 24 miles.*

So much for time and distance on the lower route. Now, let us see what it is on the upper route, *via* the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad, the North Carolina Railroad, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad:

Leave Columbia at 9.00 a. m.
Arrive in Charlotte at 4.05 p. m.—7 hours 5 min—109 miles.
Leave Charlotte at 5.30 p. m.
Arrive in Raleigh at 5 00 a. m.—11 hours 30 min—175 miles.
Leave Raleigh at 6.05 a. m.
Arrive in Weldon at 11.10 a. m.—5 hours 5 min.—97 miles.
Leave Weldon at 2.00 p. m.
Arrive in Portsmouth at 6.00 p. m.—4 hours—80 mile..
Total running time 27 hours 40 minutes.
Time lost in transfers 5 hours 20 minutes.
Time from Columbia to Portsmouth, 30 hours.

The foregoing figures indeed make it apparent how a traveller who arrives at Weldon at 11.10 a. m. should have to wait "nearly three hours" in the Exchange Hotel for the arrival of the train from Wilmington. The traveller who arrives at Weldon at 11.10 a. m., by the upper route, has left Columbia the day before at 9 o'clock a. m. The traveller who reaches Weldon at 2 o'clock, p. m., by the lower route, has left Columbia the day before at 3.45 p. m. If, however, he leaves Columbia in the morning at 5.40, and travels by the lower route, he will reach Weldon at 1 o'clock that night; and if he should desire to await the arrival of the train by the upper route, he could have a *resting* spell of *ten hours and ten minutes*, if he choose so to amuse himself.

As for all the correspondent G. has said about hotels, cars, &c. &c., to that it is unnecessary to make any reply. Our object is not to puff, but to give correct information to the traveling public. X.

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### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The net amount in the United States Treasury, subject to draft, is $20,000,000, of which there is in Boston nearly $3,000,000; New York more than $9,000,000; St. Louis nearly $1,000,000; Philadelphia over $2,000,000; New Orleans upward of $3,000,000, and $1,500,000 at San Francisco.

Thos. W. Sutherland has been appointed collector of customs at San Francisco, vice Mr. Sackett, removed.

Only $108,000 of the Treasury notes issued in 1806 and 1807 are outstanding.

A delegation of Tonawanda Indians had a conference with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, in reference to the adjustment of their reserved lands.

### Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The train between Cincinnati and Marrietta, when on the trestle work, about 12 miles West Marrietta, run off the track. One of the cars attached, having 30 persons in it, fell a distance of 50 feet. There were four persons killed and 20 wounded.

### The Metropolitan Police Bill.

ALBANY, July 2.—The Court of Appeals yesterday decided in favor of the Constitutionality of Metropolitan Police Bill. There was a full bench—four were in favor of and two against the decision.

### The Sub-marine Telegraph.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 2.—Her Britannic Majesty's Surveying Steamer Cyclops, despatched to make soundings on the line of telegraph plateau, arrived here yesterday.—The report which she brings is favorable—confirming that of Lieutenant Berryman of the Steamer Arctic.

### The Slave Trade.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A schooner and brig have been seized in this harbor to-day, on suspicion of their being slavers.

### Seizure of Slavers.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The schooner Maitland, of Baltimore, and the brig Massachota, of Maine, were seized to-day, outside of the Light House, by the U. S. revenue cutter Washington. The charge is that they are fitted out as slavers.

### Campbel and Vallandigham.

The Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph says the evidence in the contested election between Campbell and Vallandigham, in that congressional district, has been concluded, and that Vallandigham has a majority of nearly forty over Campbell. The latter has taken no evidence, and it is not yet shown that his opponent received a solitary illegal vote.

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An Irishman who had been reduced to a mere shadow by sore illness, was asked by his physician what he thought of a future state. "Ah! doethor," was the answer, "it makes no difference; yes ain't left enough for me for the divil to naturalize, no how!"

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ROMANTIC WEDDING.—A pair of Mississippi lovers, living in the vicinity of Friar's Creek, a few days since thought themselves of getting married. Having procured a license, they set out on horseback. They soon came up to a parson "setting" on a fence—it seems he did something occasionally at farming; and requested him "to solemnize to sacred rights of matrimony at once." The parson finally consented, and he "sitting" on the fence, and they on their horses, the sacred rite was "solemnized," after which they went on their way rejoicing.

### Educational State Convention.

We have just returned from the Educational State Convention, which assembled at Warrenton on Tuesday last. In the absence of Prof. Wheat, the President, the Convention was called to order by E. W. Ogburn, Esq. of Guilford, one of the Vice Presidents.

Some twenty-seven Counties were represented by about one hundred and twenty-five delegates.

On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, the writer of this, W. W. Holden, delivered an address before the Convention and a large audience, on the subject of education and especially of public instruction; and on Wednesday evening eloquent and interesting speeches were delivered by Prof. Phillips, Dr. Alexander Wilson, William Eaton, Jr., Rev. Mr. Christian, and Prof. Webster.

The Convention had not adjourned when we left on Thursday. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed.

On Thursday morning, an Educational State Association having been permanently formed, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year: President Dr. Alexander Wilson, of Alamance; Vice Presidents, E. W. Ogburn, of Guilford, Prof. Phillips, of Orange, William Robinson, of Wayne, W. H. Blake, of Fayetteville, Prof. Walters, of Wake, Prof. Johnston, of Charlotte; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Brooks, of Raleigh; Recording Secretary, W. H. Bass, of Warren.

The absence of Mr. Wiley, the State Superintendent, occasioned by severe sickness, was deeply felt and regretted.

The hospitality of the people of Warrenton, and of the surrounding country, manifested towards all, was profuse, generous, unbounded.

We were gratified to see the public men of Warren—headed by the venerable and distinguished Weldon N. Edwards—come forward and take so deep an interest in the proceedings of the Convention. But we have no time now to enlarge upon the many agreeable incidents, nor indeed to give any of the regular proceedings. They shall appear in our next.

But we may add, for the encouragement of the friends of education in all parts of the State, that the Convention was regarded on all hands as successful; and that we look with confidence for the most salutary and happy results, not only from this, but from the action of the State Association which was formed, and from future Conventions. The good work is yet, it is true, comparatively in its infancy—*but it will go on*, diffusing its benefits and its blessings throughout every portion of our beloved State.

[*Raleigh Standard.*

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AN ELOPEMENT.—*A Pair of Deceivers.*—We have withheld until we could satisfy ourselves of the facts, a notice of the elopement of a young married woman, of this city. The other party to the transaction could hardly be said to reside here, as he had a family in Wilmington, N. C., though at work here for about ten months at his trade. We hope he may be "spotted" everywhere he goes, for the "wrong and injury" he has inflicted upon Mr. William Myrick is aggravated to somewhat beyond the average villainy of such cases.

The circumstances are about these: Mr. Myrick married this woman about three years ago, she being his second wife. Her name was Mary ——, and her father is a worthy well-to-do citizen of Tallapoosa county, living a few miles north of Franklin. Up to the time of her leaving, we are assured there was never apparently a more harmonious union; her husband keeping a boarding house on Commerce street, and she assisting him and acting chiefly as cashier.

Mrs. Myrick left home on the 6th of last month, with the avowed purpose of visiting her friends in Tallapoosa county. She was accompanied by her husband to the railroad; and he had no suspicion of her having eloped for several days. On the 7th June—the day after Mrs. M.'s departure—one Green Savage, a sprightly, good looking, plausible young man, working at the Sash and Blind Factory of Lipscomb & Morton, took a through ticket for Wilmington, N. C. He had been boarding with Mr. Myrick for several months, and several of the boarders *now* remember that there was an unusual intimacy between him and Mrs. M. At any rate, circumstances have since made it certain that the two have gone off on a concerted plot. Mrs. Myrick, it is supposed, took off about $200 belonging to her husband.

Savage is a man of about 140 pounds' weight, 26 or 28 years old, with black whiskers and below the medium height. He is thought to have really had a wife in Wilmington, but it is rumored that she lately eloped with another man.

Mrs. Myrick is about 25 years old, is rather over the usual size, very plump, with light brown hair, fair skin, and rather defective teeth.

They most probably got in company at Atlanta, Ga., by her waiting there a day for him. It is supposed that they have gone to North Carolina.

[*Montgomery Mail, 1st inst.*

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SUPREME COURT.—The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court, now in session in Raleigh:

By NASH, C. J.—In Harland v Smith, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Atkins v McCormick, from Harnett. Also, in State v Harriet, a slave, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Taylor v Taylor, in equity, from Anson, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Taylor v W. & M. R. R. Company, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barrow, in equity, v. Windley, from Beaufort, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Wiswall v. G. & R. Plankroad Co., in equity, from Beaufort, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Taylor v Kelly, in equity, from Moore, directing a reference, &c.

By BATTLE, J.—In White & Joyner v. Pool, from Hertford, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v Stanly, from Columbus, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem* Watkins v Jasley, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeran v Melvin, in equity, from New Hanover, interlocutory order to be reversed, with costs.

### Kansas.

The following letter from the Hon. D. R. Atchison to his Hon. Mayor Tradewell, will be read with painful interest. The condition of affairs it describes as existing in Kausas, as it relates to our prospects there, although not unexpected, will be unwelcome intelligence.

Gen. Atchison is well known as the great leader of the South in that Territory, and though unsuccessful, deserves the gratitude of our people for the unwavering fidelity and zeal he has shown in the cause of Southern rights.—*Columbia Times.*

PLATTSBURG, June 12th, 1857.

Hon J. D. TRADEWELL.—Sir: Your letter of May 20th, together with the enclosed draft for $291, has been received and will be forwarded to Mr. W. H. Russell, our treasurer, at Leavenworth city, K. T., and will be appropriated to our cause. I cannot tell what will be the result in Kansas; our friends in the Southern States are very apathetic, and some of our friends who have heretofore strained every nerve, spent their money and their time, are beginning to despair, and others are turning their attention to speculation and money making. I therefore would suggest that no more money be raised in South Carolina; the people of that State have been liberal above all others of the Southern States. Yet I fear that the North has, and will raise and expend in Kansas, to effect their unholy purposes, ten dollars where we can raise one.

Yet I do not despair.

Your ob't servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

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EMIGRANTS FROM AFRICA.—The most remarkable instance we have lately seen of the performance of that not very difficult operation, commonly called "whipping the Devil round the stump," is afforded by the Charleston Mercury, in an article on "Emigration from Africa." The Mercury has the grace to admit that re-opening the slave trade with Africa is not advisable, on account of its being illegal; but then it thinks the law against the importation of slaves may be very easily avoided; and we must admit that, though the plan proposed by the Mercury is just the reverse of chivalric or honorable, it would be strictly feasible provided no one should interfere to prevent it. The Mercury supposes that—

"Emigrants from Africa may just as legitimately be brought into the United States as emigrants from Germany or Ireland. Nor will the circumstance of an agreement being previously made for employment and wages at all affect the legality of the importation. Hundreds, thousands are being imported daily from Europe, under agreements with the manufacturers of New England, to carry on their factories. If the Government of the United States shall, therefore, determine that the importation of negroes from the African coast, by England and France, as emigrants into the West India Islands, is not the African slave trade, then the whole trade of bringing negroes from Africa is also open to the southern States."

### Southern Commerce and Southern Agriculture.

The rapid increase of wealth and population at the North, her territory dotted with magnificent cities, and the sails of her commerce whitening every sea, excite at once wonder and admiration. Her industrial achievements stand out in bold relief before the face of the world, and challenge and command universal attention and applause.

But we are one people, and the South has been as busy, as energetic, and as successful as the North.—Diffusion and expansion have been the policy of the South; concentration that of the North. The descendants of a little over a million of southerners, scattered, at the time of the revolution, along a narrow belt on the Atlantic, now occupy and possess a territory ten times as large, and far more fertile, than that in the actual possession and ownership of their revolutionary ancestry. From this territory they have expelled or removed the savage, felled vast forests, enclosed the lands, built hundreds of thousands of dwelling houses and barns; and after effecting all this, whilst contending with a malarious climate, they are already producing the most valuable agricultural surplus ever reared by an equal population. Neither the wealth of the South, nor her energy, enterprise, and industry, excite sufficient observation; but when her history and her achievements are subjected to close examination, she will be found to compare favorably with the North. The North excels in commerce and manufactures; the South in agriculture. The ocean is the field where the indomitable enterprise and daring of the northerner most displays itself; the silent forests of the West the scene of southern adventure.

Land is, in the long run, far the most valuable of all possessions, and of this the South has acquired enough for a distant posterity, however rapidly her population may multiply. The North has more of the goods of life for present enjoyment; the South most for future use. Each has made the best uses of her soil, climate, advantages of location, and peculiar labor. It is too much the fashion of the day for the people of the one section to decry those of the other. We are of the same race, speak the same language, and read the same books. In general our moral, political, and religious sentiments concur.—The isms, it is true, have a *peculiar* set of opinions on most subjects, human, and divine; but they do not represent the prevailing sentiments and opinions of any section. They rule and control, for the present, the black republican party; but all black republicans are not socialists and abolitionists. A temporary sectional feud has thrown many men of sound heads and sound hearts into the ranks of the immoral and crazy isms. Recent elections show that their deluded victims are fast returning to reason, morality, and democracy. All black republicans are not socialists like Greeley; higher-law men like Seward; agrarians like Gerrit Smith; or infidels like Garrison, Phillips, and Parker. The moral deformity which distinguishes the political doctrines of the leaders will eventually drive all the discreet and sober minded from their standard.

As well the name of this paper as the position which it occupies make it incumbent on us to foster and encourage good feeling between the North and South. It is a "labor of love" in which we shall often engage.—*Washington Union.*

### Vice President Breckinridge.—His Kentucky Home.

A delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly of Kentucky, under date of June 2d, writes as follows:

"About a mile distant from Lexington is the residence of John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States. It is a cottage, embosomed amidst overhanging trees, simple and unpretending, as becomes the abode of one who would set a good example to the people who have elevated him to the second office in the nation, and to whom he must return again when he shall have fulfilled whatever public functions they may require at his hands.

"Mr. Breckinridge was a very constant and interested spectator of the doings of the assembly, and extended the courtesies of his house to both clergy and laity. Though not a member of the church, he attends upon the ministry of Dr. Mathews, to whose flock his estimable lady belongs. From both sides he has a current of strong Presbyterian blood running through his veins. The Breckinridge predilections we all know; and from his mother he inherits a similar ecclesiastical relationship, she being a daughter of Samuel Stanhope Smith, once the distinguished and accomplished President of Princeton College.

"As to personal appearance, he has a manly figure, very dark hair, penetrating eye, and features not unlike those of the Rev. Dr. William Breckinridge. He is a young looking man for so high a position."

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CHAMPAGNE—"*The Best Brands*" *made in New York.*—At the present time in New York there are thirteen establishments which manufacture champagne, in other words, convert still wines into sparkling ones; for no process has yet been discovered for producing an artificial wine which possesses the flavor and other qualities of the product of the grape. These manufacturers use for their purpose a light French, and sometimes, if sparkling hock is to be produced, a German wine. The wine, after being prepared by precipitating all substances which would, when charged with carbonic acid, be deposited in the bottle, is subjected to a high pressure of carbonic acid by machinery, such as is used for the manufacture of soda water, and after being well agitated in contact with the gas, is bottled under pressure with a very ingenious machine.

At a festival given in New York to a distinguished statesman, the wine furnished was all made in this city, and was pronounced of excellent quality by numbers who imagined they were drinking genuine "*Heidseick.*"

Within the past year vast improvements have taken place in the manufacture of the article.

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*Young Lady.*—"Isn't that a pretty baby, Mr. Brown?"

*Brown.*—"Yes, my dear—boy or girl?"

*Young Lady.*—"He—a—belongs to the female persuasion, sir."

Brown was himself the same individual who, upon being complimented by a lady upon the beauty of his *dog*, replied: "Beg your pardon, marm; 'taint a *doy it's one of your own sex!*" And the young lady mentioned in the foregoing extract, was the same who, when stopped in the road by a Spanish Bull, requested a passer-by to "drive away that *gentleman cow with the powder horns on his head!*"

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The Watering Places—or as Brown calls them, the brandy and watering places—seem likely, notwithstanding the dictum of the N. Y. Herald, to be as densely thronged as ever. A little decidedly warm weather will bring out the old *habitues* of Saratoga and Newport, as certainly as it will cucumbers, green corn and early potatoes; for all these things depend on the "season," and the season depends on the summer, which, coming so late, is certain to be a hot one while it lasts.—*Boston Post.*

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EASINESS OF WRITING AMUSING ARTICLES.—It has generally been imagined that joke-making, as a profession, was a very serious business, and clowns and comic actors are notoriously the most pains-taking and solemn members of a theatrical troupe. The necessity of being funny at a stated period, for a stipulated price, and for a certain time, has always had a melancholy and depressing effect upon the spirits of the practitioner. The anecdote of the Italian clown who was advised by his physicians to go and witness his own performance as a cure for his low spirits is well known. A friend of ours who dined with the Punch writers in London, last summer, said they were the most melancholy set of men he encountered in England.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday morning says:

"It has been announced in some of the city papers that the Enquirer and the Examiner were about to be combined into one journal. The rumor, though not unfounded, is premature. A consolidation of the two papers into one, under the joint editorship of Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Hughes, has been under consideration; but the arrangements necessary to effect it have not been concluded."

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The St. Nicholas Hotel Proprietors, having purchased the property adjoining their immense establishment, have now possession of the block through to Mercer street, by which they will be able to add a hundred more single rooms to their accommodations. We notice by their card in another column that they have not advanced the price of board, but that it still remains at the former rates, $2 50 per diem.—*Mirror.*

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THOSE WHO WERE DUPED.—The sick and penniless portion of Walker's Nicaraguan army, just arrived at New York, are in danger of starvation. The U. S. officers who brought them home raised a contribution for them, but since they have got to New York sympathy seems to be less active. It is noted as a curious fact that Walker himself has not been seen near them, but has suddenly made up his mind to travel South.

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THE END OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—Last week all the books, papers, drafts, checks, letters, &c., that had been preserved on file as vouchers in the long course of the immense business of the U. States Bank were sold in a heap, in Philadelphia, and purchased by a paper-maker to be re-ground and manufactured into new stock. The whole mass weighed over forty tons. Ten tons of this vast amount is of correspondence—autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousand of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Cabinent officers, Senators, Congressmen, editors of newspapers, &c., all lie scattered ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied, white paper. This huge mass of books and papers strikes the visitor with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse these papers would be for individual histories, and perchance they would illustrate some unexplained passages in the history of the political parties of the day.—*National Intelligencer.*

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HOW TO STOP TABLE-TURNING.—In the course of its travels, table turning reached Munich, the capital of Bavaria. Liebig had recently been established there as a professor of chemistry, the enlightened government of that kingdom having drawn him thither from Glessen. The experiment of table turning succeeded marvellously at first. Good and intelligent people were amazed at the phenomenon, and fairly believed, either that spiritual forces were at work in the mahogany, or that some new physical power was unfolding itself. They naturally went to the great philosopher to obtain his opinion. He simply said: "Place your hands under the table, and not on it." They did so, and no table, howeve light, though running on castors over the polished floor under the smallest impulsion, would budge a hair's breadth. The good people of Munich, again astonished at the facility with which they had deceived themselves, thanked Liebig for opening their eyes; for it is not the custom there to consult men of science on an obscure subjects, and then abuse them if their opinions do not happen to coincide with the popular madnes of the hour—the table turning has never troubled Munich since. The explanation, of course, was, that, when their hands was under the table, they could not push it without a concious effort inasmuch as the fore of gravitation was against them. And, as they were honest people, they would not push, and, as the table was an honest table, it would not go.

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THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Provincial Parliament has appropriated £200,000 for the building of the new houses of Parliament when her Majesty shall have declared where the seat of government is to be fixed. The Mayors of Montreal and Quebec have left for England to advocate the claims of their respective cities. Messrs. J. H. Cameron and Mr. Allen represent Toronto, and Kingston has also sent a brace of representatives. The Corporation of Kingston employed a barrister, named Cooper, to prepare statistics showing the superiority of that city over every other. His Excellency the Governor General is to sail on the 20th instant, on a visit to the Imperial authorities, and it is said that Sir Allen McNab is off for the same destination.—Chief Justice Draper has been in London for some time; so that, if the old proverb that saith "in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom" be correct, her Majesty and her Ministers are likely to make an extremely judicious selection for the future seat of government for the Provinces. The decision of her Majesty is not likely to be made known before August or September.

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CHANCE FOR A "SMART" WIFE.—The last Water Cure Journal has an advertisement for a husband.—The young lady gives the following account of herself. We think it is a rare chance:

I am just twenty, but will not marry before I am two years older. I can do, and love to do, all manner of housework, from making pies and bread to washing shirts; I can do all kinds of sewing, from embroidery to linsey pantaloons; I can skate, ride, dance, sing, play on the piano or spinning wheel, or anything that may reasonably be expected of my sex. If required, I can act the part of a dunce in society of the "upper ten," or the part of a woman among women. As for riding, here let me make a banter; any man may bring two horses, give me choice and ten feet, and then if he overtakes me in one mile, I am his; if not, then the horse is mine. Beware! By fops I am styled handsome; by those I frown upon, "the devil's imp," by the wise and sober I am called wild and foolish; by my female acquaintances "Molly," and by my uncle I am called "Tom."

### A Squeamish Abolitionist.

A certain Mr. Higgison, not long since, made a speech at the anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York. To Garrison he writes as follows:

Dear Sir: I have but just now had an opportunity of reading the report of some remarks of mine in the Liberator of June 12. It is, as usual, admirable, but contains